

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 346.—VOL. XIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE ROMAN INSURRECTION.

THE position of Chief Magistrate is always a perilous one in times of revolution. Whether he be an absolute or a constitutional Monarch, or the elected President of the people or of a class of the people, his dangers are equally great. To resist revolution may be fatal to his power or his life; to yield to it or to aid it, may prove even more certainly and more speedily destructive. Whenever he resists, it is at the risk of all he holds dear. The shock of the Revolution is directed against him. He has to bear its whole brunt, and sometimes to pay its whole cost. The payment is too often exacted amid his own unspeakable misery, and consummated amid the tears and blood of his truest friends, if not amid his own. If, on the contrary, he favour or aid the Revolution, either from his conviction of its justice and necessity, or in order that he may guide it to a safer issue, and preserve some portion of his own powers or privileges that might otherwise be swept away by the ruthless besom of unbounded innovation, his position becomes even more difficult, delicate, and perilous. He acquires mob-popularity at starting, and if he be fond of the plaudits of the million, he may be tickled and gratified for awhile by that exciting, but short-lived luxury, the sweet voice of the people. He becomes the hero and the idol of a day. The rabble and the people, the ill-dressed and the well-dressed multitude, unite in celebrating his praises, and in urging him adown the broad path and fearful slope that lead to anarchy. If he ride with the mob, he rides to destruction; if he stand still, the feet of the multitude pass over him. The tongues that once praised him, disparage or curse him. The hands that waved their greasy caps in triumph as he passed, are ready to take his life; and the men who would have unyoked the prancing steeds of his chariot, and drawn him in triumph through the streets of his capital, but too often desire nothing better than to hurl him down the Tarpeian rock, as a peace-offering to offended Democracy. Louis Philippe is a striking example of

the folly and danger of unwise resistance. His fate is already a world's lesson, and points a moral for all kings and for all people. The King of Prussia and Pope Pius IX. afford examples equally striking of the perils of a revolutionary career to men not possessed of the highest order of minds, but who fancy themselves capable of guiding the storm of popular commotion to their own advantage. Their fate shows that men who, in the situation of Chief Magistrate, perform an active, instead of a passive, part in the great drama of revolution, require not only the highest genius, the greatest courage, the most unyielding integrity, and the most unassailable virtue, but the most splendid good-fortune, to be successful. That neither the King of Prussia nor Pius IX. has succeeded, or can succeed, is scarcely to be wondered at, but very much to be deplored. It is impossible not to sympathise in their distresses and perplexities, and to wish that their lot had fallen in quieter times. Revolutions are unnatural monsters: they devour not only their enemies, but their friends. Saturn only devoured his children; but revolutions devour both their offspring and their progenitors.

A few short months ago the name of Pio Nono was the most popular name in Europe. A liberal Pope was such a novelty, that Roman Catholic Europe shouted with delight at the unusual but gratifying spectacle. His praise was upon all tongues. He may be called with truth the father of all the convulsions of this remarkable year. He gave, in 1847, the start which preceded if it did not hasten the French and German Revolutions of 1848. His example excited the nations. If it were not he that laid the train, it was his hand that ignited it. The world rang with his renown. He was the friend of the people, the liberator of the nations, the apostle of humanity. The inhabitants of France and Italy, and of Roman Catholic countries generally, vied with each other who should honour him most. Literature and art ran a race of emulation in celebrating his renown, and in making known to the grateful multitudes the graces of his countenance and the beauty of his

mind. There was never such a Pope as Pio Nono in the estimation of the Italians and French. All his predecessors were dwarfs and pigmies compared with his gigantic stature and proportions. They were merely bigoted priests, and Pio Nono was a statesman. They lived upon the recollections of the past: he took his inspiration from the future. So said all men; yet he has outlived all this. The Revolution has been too rapid for him. He has halted to take breath, and has been undone. He was ordered, but refused to move further. The irresistible mass behind him has passed over him, and left him in the rear as we now behold him, denuded of popularity, possessing the name and semblance but not the reality of power, the most helpless of all the Monarchs of Europe, amid the Revolutionary excitement and excesses of our times. It would even seem, so great is the change that has taken place in the estimation of his subjects towards him, that the most popular of all Popes will be the last of the Ecclesiastical Magistrates of Rome; and that, in future, the holder of the Papal dignity will be a priest alone, and not a Sovereign.

The circumstances attending the recent convulsion in Rome are highly dramatic. The spectacle suits a southern latitude, and could not occur in the more sober and rational north. An unpopular Minister, surrounded by a mob hissing and hooting, turns upon them when on the threshold of the Hall of the Legislature, and, "pride in his port, defiance in his eye," confronts and braves his enemies. The heroism of his deed appears in their imagination to be presumption only. One man present conceives himself to be a Brutus, destined to rid Rome of a new Cæsar. The dagger, always ready in the hands of Italians, is in his grasp; and in a moment the unfortunate Minister is stabbed in the neck, and welters in his blood upon the steps of the Capitol. The assassin withdraws into the crowd; his name is unknown: the son of the murdered Minister stands over the dead body of his father, and in the sight of heaven, with bare head and hands and eyes uplifted, swears



THE INSURRECTION AT ROME.—ATTACK ON THE POPE'S PALACE.—(SEE PAGE 339.)

in that place, and in the hearing of thousands of the people, that he will never rest until he has discovered and taken vengeance upon the assassin. The crowd withdraw and perambulate the city, singing a wild chant, of which the burden is, "Blessed be the hand that has killed the tyrant!" They besiege the Pope's palace, and threaten to burn it down, and put every one in it to the sword, the Pope alone excepted, if he do not appoint a popular Ministry, and declare for the federation of the states of Italy. The Pope is utterly powerless. He has none to help him. The mob is lord paramount. The middle classes have fraternised with the rabble. The soldiers have done the same. There remain none to do battle in defence of the sacred person of the head of Roman Catholic Christendom but twenty four Swiss mercenaries. These do their duty in the most heroic manner; but what are twenty-four men against a whole population? The Pope yields. He acts under coercion, and consents to a policy which he in his conscience disapproves. We may easily foresee the result. He will never regain the high position in which he once stood; and, if he rule at all, will rule in spite of his own people, and by the aid of the bayonets of Radetzki.

The idea of the federation of Italy, and the constitutional liberty and self-government of each of the states composing it, is a great and noble one. But such excesses as these can but retard its realisation. No mob can govern. The military possessors of Lombardy cannot be expected to take the law, as to the future government of Italy, or any portion of it, from the populace of Rome. Brute force has been employed by the people in support of an idea, and brute force will be employed as a natural consequence against that idea. As long as ignorant mobs resort to violence and bloodshed in support either of their real or imaginary rights, so long will their rulers meet them with their own weapons, and so long will despotism track the steps of anarchy and licentiousness. Brute force made a Revolution in Paris; and, in the interest of society, brute force keeps the Revolution within bounds. As in Paris, so it is elsewhere. The same laws apply universally. In countries differently circumstanced from Italy, the people and their governors are allowed to settle their own disputes with the forces, whether brutal or moral, at their own command, until both the one and the other acquire wisdom by the suffering without which it is scarcely to be obtained. Italy, however, we cannot expect to be left to herself. Foreigners hold a large and fair portion of the country. They stand in the position of conquerors. Radetzki is autocrat of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. He has planted the foot of despotism upon the anarchy of Milan. He will probably do the same at Rome: at all events, he will make the attempt. If he succeed, constitutional liberty in the Italian peninsula will be adjourned *sine die*. Liberty is a blessing that can only be enjoyed by an industrious, rational, orderly, and well-educated people. The Italians as yet are neither. They must educate themselves into a proper understanding of the meaning both of the word and of the thing, before they can attain it. Other nations have acquired or are acquiring this knowledge in sorrow and suffering. A similar ordeal awaits the Italians.

The French Government, in order to anticipate, if not prevent the march of the Austrians, has announced the departure of a division of the French army for the protection of the Pope. The instructions to the French Ambassador are to save Pius IX. from personal restraint, and offer him an asylum, if need be, in France; but on no account to interfere against the liberties of Italy: in other words, France will protect the person of the Pope, but will protect, at the same time, the Roman populace against the Austrians. It was believed in Paris, when General Cavaignac made this announcement to the National Assembly, that the Pope had actually fled from Rome; but the rumour has since been contradicted, and proved unfounded. The new Ministry acceded to by the Pope at the dictation of the people, has entered office; and General Cavaignac may possibly see reason to countermand his expedition. At all events, the certainty now possessed by Austria that France is ready for intervention in Italy, will, in all probability, cause Marshal Radetzki to keep quiet at Milan, and await events.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, November 29.

The politicians—and at this moment the term is applicable to every man, woman, and child in this vast capital—are still occupied with the debate of Saturday last. Notwithstanding the crowds collected in different parts of Paris, and especially in and near the Place de la Concorde, and the neighbourhood of the Assemblée Nationale, the greatest order prevailed. Curiosity seemed the prevailing sentiment. The groups resembled so many clubs in the open air; but the orators were, for the most part, extremely moderate in their language. As soon as the evening papers were published, the vendors were literally besieged; and those who were lucky enough to possess themselves of a journal carried it in triumph to the door of some *café* or *magasin*, where, by the light of a gas-lamp, they could read, and make known to the surrounding group, the particulars of the debate up to half-past five o'clock, the Assembly having at that hour adjourned till eight. About half-past six o'clock some of the quiet inhabitants, while eating their dinner, were momentarily alarmed by the shrill blast of a trumpet, calling together a troop of dragoons for the purpose of patrolling the Place de la Concorde and its vicinity; but this alarm subsided, as time passed on without any repetition of the warlike sound. General Cavaignac's explanation is certainly considered satisfactory by his friends; and this is as much as he could have expected, or perhaps desired. The accusations brought against him came with a bad grace from those who had accepted, if they had not approved, his plan. At the time when that plan was submitted to them they held the directing power, and he was their servant. They might—and perhaps with reason—have dismissed him from his post as Minister of War, if they entertained doubts either of his ability or of his sincerity; but, having once accepted his plan, and permitted it to be acted upon at a moment when the fate of the country depended on its success or failure, what right can they possibly have, six months afterwards, to arraign measures which they tacitly accepted when they might have actively opposed them? General Cavaignac had the good fortune to avail himself of some say to seize on his enemies say to create events, and prepare the circumstances of the moment; but what man ever rose to power without some such fortuitous occurrences?

The accusers of General Cavaignac—those, at least, who belonged to the Executive Government—might find in their own incapacity, in their own unpopularity, a truer cause for his elevation to power, than any stratagem or treachery of his own.

Prince Louis Napoleon's circular has appeared. It is said to embody all that his best friends could desire. It will find an echo in the breast of every true patriot. A pamphlet was cried about the streets yesterday, entitled "Les Trahisons de Ledru-Rollin." It is a discourse pronounced at one of the Socialist clubs, by a friend of Blanqui, in which it is pretended that Ledru-Rollin has not, since February, ceased to betray those who have preserved their confidence in Blanqui. It ends by calling on them to reject the candidature of Ledru-Rollin, and support that of Raspail. This new discord in the Socialist camp will be profitable to Prince Louis.

The acquittal of Monsieur le Viscomte d'Arincourt at the *Cours d'Assise* was hailed with pleasure by all who are not Republicans; and, strange to say, spite of the existing form of government, that may be said of a very large proportion of France; so much so, that it was observed the other day, by a witty person, that the greatest want of the Republic was Republicans. No one who knows Mons. d'Arincourt could fail to recognize, in his address to the jury, a faithful portrait of himself.

The son of Monsieur Passy, formerly *Ministre des Finances*, met with a serious accident the other day from the explosion of a loaded gun, by which the thumb and one or two fingers of his right hand were so shattered as to render their amputation necessary.

In the fashions, the mild weather has sent back the muffs and palatines into their boxes. Wadded capotes are much worn. They are usually quilted in squares; but at Minette's, where everything is remarkable for its excellent taste, they are quilted in a regular design—like embroidery. From the above-named house—one of the few which has strictly adhered to the real *gout Parisien*, and not permitted the innovation of foreign taste—some charming *toilettes* have been sent to Nice, for Madame la Duchesse de Luxembourg, who is passing her winter there; and some very elegant *redingotes* to Ireland, for the beautiful Mrs. O'Callaghan, whose visits here have enabled her to appreciate the advantage even a handsome woman obtains by the adoption of what the French call *bonne-toilette*. The *trousseau* of the Comte de Grammont's bride (Mlle. Prählin) was remarkable for its great simplicity.

FRANCE.

An episode of a personal character this week has enhanced the unflinching interest which the approaching electoral struggle for the Presidency excites, and has craved with a glorious triumph the man whose honourable ambition to become the first President of that Republic, whose infancy he had so ably rescued from destruction, it was intended to defeat.

We announced last week, that a charge, founded solely in envy and hatred, which had been some months ago whispered about against General Cavaignac, had been recently revived for election purposes, and that General Cavaignac having resolved on rescuing himself from the imputed guilt, Saturday last was fixed by the National Assembly for the purpose of hearing the charges specifically adduced, together with General Cavaignac's explanations. The accusation was one of the blackest die, namely, that General Cavaignac (then Minister of War) had purposely refrained from taking promptly the requisite measures to suppress at once the insurrection of June on its first breaking out, and had designedly allowed it to assume its formidable height, in order that he might have the greater merit of putting it down; and make his success a pretext for seizing on the Dictatorship, at the expense of the Executive Committee, the inefficiency of which he expected would have been made manifest and their deposition from office ensured by their seeming inability to deal with the evil which he had mastered; also that he, then a subordinate functionary, had disobeyed the orders of the Executive, that he might the better accomplish his base design, quite reckless of the bloodshed and massacre resulting from it. The quarrel was thus quite a domestic one among the "Pure Republicans" themselves, and it originated in this way. M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, who was secretary to the Executive Government, is engaged in writing a history of the Revolution of February, in which the insurrection of June occupies an important chapter. This chapter, which has been written for the last two months, was recently communicated to seven or eight members of the National Assembly, and one of them brought the nature of the document to the knowledge of General Cavaignac, who determined at once to bring the subject before the National Assembly. Accordingly, on Saturday last, the day previously fixed for the purpose, he entered the tribune, and inquired of his adversaries (MM. Garnier Pages, Pagnerre, and Duclerc, who were understood to be part authors in the paper in question) if they had spoken, written, or communicated anything which could have served as the foundations of the attacks to which he had been subjected; and, to prevent their escaping from these questions, he put the additional one—whether they had thought anything in conformity with such attacks? M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire at once declared that he and his colleagues had no relation, direct or indirect, with any newspaper, and had communicated nothing. He then told the fact as to his having drawn up the paper mentioned as a chapter of his intended history; and that, as he did not wish passion to bear upon the question, he would read that fragment to the Assembly, as the substance of his opinion on the subject. The document embraced in the main three charges, under the following heads:—The number of troops forming the garrison of Paris at the period of the June insurrection; the plan for the suppression of that insurrection adopted by General Cavaignac; and the political conduct of General Cavaignac to the Executive Commission while in office as a member of the Government, and afterwards. With respect to the first, M. St. Hilaire declared that the Executive Government had given orders and pressed most urgently on General Cavaignac the necessity of having at least 45,000 regular troops, as a garrison, in Paris; but that, when the General was consulted by the Government on the subject, after the 27th of May, he declared that he had 10,000 regular troops in Paris, which was exactly the number brought in by M. Arago as far back as the 20th of April, and that they could never ascertain between that time and the 23rd of June how many additional regiments General Cavaignac had brought into the capital, or if he had brought any; but that, when General Lamoricière was interrogated on the subject on the 11th of July, his answer was that "too great a display of military force at that period would have raised a general clamour against the Government," an answer which showed two things—first, that the orders given by the Government had not been executed; and secondly, that it was intentionally they had not been executed. In answer to this charge General Cavaignac read a series of orders given by him as Minister of War, and the object of which was to maintain in Paris a force of sixteen regiments of the line, of effective men; and he showed, by the military returns, that on the 21st of June the number of troops in Paris was nearly 25,000 men, besides 4000 in the suburbs, which, with the Garde Mobile and the Republican Guard, amounted to an effective force of between 43,000 and 44,000 men. With respect to the second charge, namely, that of having allowed the barricades to be formed without opposition, in order that he might have the opportunity of destroying the whole of the insurgents at one blow, General Cavaignac stated that he had previously declared such to have been his intention, and that the subject was discussed and agreed to in a Council of Ministers. He further declared that he had intimated his plan to Generals Lamoricière, Bédau, and Foucher, who approved of it. This plan consisted in fighting the insurgents in a pitched battle, and *en règle*; in concentrating all the troops on certain points, which he had previously determined to occupy; of allowing the insurgents to take quiet possession of all the points which they chose; and of afterwards, by a continued system of simultaneous attacks, beating the insurgents from their defences in "a rational manner." The third charge of hostility and ingratitude to the Executive Commission, of which he was himself the minister, was rebutted with equal success by the General. The wallings of M. Garnier Pages on this score, and the reproaches he threw out against the General's ingratitude to that Government which had made him from a mere Major-General successively Governor of Algiers, Minister of War, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and supreme head of the Government itself, only excited laughter. The inferential charge founded upon those, that he had made the insurrection subservient to his own ambitious projects, of course fell to the ground, and the refutation was complete.

The first speech of General Cavaignac, in reply to M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, occupied no less than three hours in the delivery, and made a great impression on the Assembly. In the opinion of many persons present, who were not prejudiced in favour of either party, his defence against the attacks to which he had been exposed was a triumphant one. The talent which he displayed, and the eloquence with which, for three long hours, he defended himself in an encounter which would have tested the powers of a man much more familiar with the tribune than he is, surprised every one; and he will henceforth hold his place in the Assembly, not only as a successful soldier, but as a statesman capable of making his way by the force of his mind. In the course of the day General Cavaignac spoke five times: first, in putting the interpellations; secondly, in reply to M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire; and subsequently, in reply to a second speech from M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire; and also in reply to MM. Garnier Pages and Ledru-Rollin. In his last speech, General Cavaignac, having been violently interrupted by the members of the Mountain, seized upon that circumstance to repudiate in energetic terms all connexion with that party and with M. Ledru-Rollin.

M. de Lamarine was in the Assembly, but did not speak. The proceedings on this occasion were, with the exception of those which ended in the flight of MM. Caussidière and Louis Blanc, the longest on the records of the French Legislature. They commenced at one o'clock in the day, and did not close till half-past eleven o'clock at night. At that hour, M. Dupont (de l'Eure) mounted the tribune, and after a very short speech, in which he expressed the profound affliction which he felt at the motives which necessitated that discussion, he implored the Assembly to put an end to those divisions, which evidently could not but have an injurious effect on the Republic. He then declared that the explanations given by the President of the Council were so clear, and imprinted with such a character of loyalty, that they could not do otherwise than carry conviction of their truth to the minds of every one, as they had done to his. (This declaration was received with loud cries of "It is true, it is true," from all sides.) He concluded by moving the following resolution, which, he said, he brought forward in the full sincerity of his conscience:—"The National Assembly, persisting in its decree of the 28th of June, 1848, which was in these words—'General Cavaignac, President of the Executive Power, has well merited of the country'—passes to the order of the day." Upon this motion the house at once divided, when the following was the result:—Number of voters, 537; absolute majority, 269. For the motion, 503; against it, 31; majority, 472.

It was generally understood in Paris, in the early part of the week, that the Red Republicans were prepared for a revolt on Saturday night, under the impression that the decision of the National Assembly would have been unfavourable to General Cavaignac, and that he would in consequence have thrown himself with all his influence into their scale, or would have so occupied his opponents as to afford to the *République Démocratique et Sociale* the best chance it could have for the overthrow of order and the establishment of a reign of terror, accompanied by the pillage, conflagration, and massacre so unequivocally recommended and threatened in the speeches delivered at their clubs every night during the previous week. The Government had, however, made ample preparations to crush the anarchists had they made an attempt.

The Bishop of Nantes having resigned his diocese in consequence of ill health, General Cavaignac has appointed to his bishopric the Abbé Jacquemet, grand vicar of the diocese of Paris, one of the ecclesiastics who accompanied the late Archbishop of Paris to the barricades during the insurrection of June.

A letter dated Dijon, the 21st ult., gives the following deplorable description of the commercial crisis which still prevails in France:—"Yesterday the wines of the estate of the Hôtel Dieu of Beaune were offered for sale by auction; and, although of most excellent quality, no bidder could be found even at a price considerably under the value. All the wine-merchants present at the sale declared that, in consequence of the state of uncertainty respecting the Government, together with the commercial crisis which prevails, they would not purchase a single hogshead of wine of superior quality. The proprietors of fine wines have, consequently, a melancholy prospect before them, as their cellars are over-stocked with the entire vintage of 1847, as well as that of the present year."

On Tuesday, M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte published his address, as candidate for the Presidency, to the electors of France. The document contains nothing very remarkable. He declares in it that he is a sincere Republican, and disclaims all ambitious motives; stating that his greatest happiness will consist in surrendering to his successor the power with which he may be entrusted. He is opposed to Socialist doctrines; and having recapitulated some reforms which appear to him requisite for the good of the nation, and which he would, if elected, carry out, he proclaims himself the friend of peace with surrounding states and nations, which he considers indispensable for the completion of internal tranquillity, order, and prosperity. He pays a handsome tribute to the army; and concludes by admitting that the task imposed on a President would be arduous, but that, if elected, it would be his care to surround himself with men of admitted talent, without regard to their received political opinions, to assist him in the great work.

The state of affairs in Rome has called forth an active interference of the

French Government. On Tuesday, in the National Assembly, General Cavaignac, in answer to a question addressed to him by M. Bixio, replied that a division of French troops (3500 men in four steam-frigates) had been sent to Civita Vecchia to provide for the personal security of the Pope, and to offer him an asylum in France. This intelligence General Cavaignac had conveyed previously to the Archbishop of Paris, in answer to his application for assistance for the Papal Government. It was also announced that M. de Courcelles left Paris on Monday night as Envoy Extraordinary from the French Republic to the Government of Rome. The instructions furnished to M. Courcelles by M. Bastide, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, say:—

"Your mission has for its object to interfere, in the name of the French Republic, in order to restore to his Holiness his personal liberty, if he has been deprived of it. If ever it entered his intention, considering circumstances, to retire for awhile to the territory of the Republic, you will ensure, as much as in your power lies, the realisation of that wish, and you will assure the Pope that he will experience from the French nation a reception worthy of them, and worthy also of the virtues of which he gave so many proofs."

"You are not authorized to interfere in any political question pending at Rome."

"You will cause the troops at your disposal to land, either at Civita Vecchia itself, or wherever that force may with safety co-operate in securing the success of your mission. Measures have been adopted to reinforce that brigade, if necessary, and you will no doubt receive subsequent and more detailed instructions, if the National Assembly should consider them indispensable."

The brigade of troops embarked at Marseilles immediately on the receipt of a telegraphic despatch from Paris, addressed to its commander on Sunday. It had been quartered some weeks in the south of France, and was to have been originally sent to Venice. Since then the brigade maintained on the war footing had been constantly exercised, and was ready to embark at a moment's notice. It is commanded by General Molère.

On Wednesday evening, a body of National Guards, amounting to 12,000, accompanied by the 12 Mayors of Paris, waited on General Cavaignac and addressed to him expressions of esteem and regard for him personally, and of attachment to the Republic. This proceeding has very much increased the hopes of his friends relative to his election.

The Government has adopted strong measures against the Socialist clubs. Two of the most violent of them (those of the Rue Mouffetard and of the Rue St. Antoine) have been closed by order of the Cour d'Assises of the Seine, and eight of the most violent of the orators who figured in them have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment, and to deprivation of their civic rights for two years.

It is said that the Orleanists have endeavoured to ascertain the sentiments of the different individuals of that family in reference to the Presidency, and that the results of their inquiries are as follows:—The Duchess of Orleans is opposed to the candidature of Prince Louis. Louis Philippe is violently opposed to that of Cavaignac, and makes no disguise of his preference of that of Prince Louis. The Duke d'Aumale shares the opinion of the ex-king. The Duke of Nemours and the Prince de Joinville are neuter.

The opinion of the Duke de Montpensier is not known. M. Guizot is said to favour the candidature of General Cavaignac. A letter is mentioned, in which he says his hand would wither up were it to write the name of Prince Louis.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—REVOLUTIONARY PROCEEDINGS.

The "Eternal City" has been the theatre of disastrous events. The news of the assassination of the Prime Minister Rossi has been confirmed. The crime was committed on the 15th ult. The ill-fated man, who was looked upon by the Romans as a Reactionary, had exasperated the people by threatening, on the preceding day, to act vigorously against the disturbers of the public peace, and had made a great display of military force.

The sudden arrival in Rome of the carabinieri, the review of that body by the Minister of the Interior, the subsequent military perturbation of Rome, and the report that they were to occupy the avenues leading to the Chamber of Deputies and the halls of the University, had produced an unusual agitation among the people. The civic guard assembled in their respective quarters, and deputed their colonels to protest against the unwarranted suspicions of which they had been the object, and against the menacing attitude which the Government had assumed towards the citizens, while nothing proved that the least disturbance was meditated on the occasion of the opening of the Chambers. In the clubs and *cafés* these measures were loudly condemned, while printed bills were circulated, calling upon the civic guard to appear in uniform on the following day to maintain public tranquillity, though not the slightest apprehension was entertained that it would be disturbed.

Unfortunately, an ill-advised article in the official *Gazette*, containing a bitter attack upon the Chamber of Deputies, increased the excitement of the people. The civic guard appeared in uniform, but unarmed, as they were, as well as the officers, convinced that nothing serious would take place. Crowds had assembled opposite the Palace and in the adjacent square, but their behaviour was perfectly pacific, though serious and taciturn. The hour of the sitting had arrived, the tribunes were filled with spectators, the deputies had taken their seats. According to a new plan, the Chamber had been divided into three parts—the right, left, and centre. Four deputies only had taken their seats in the centre; all the rest occupied the left. The article of the *Roman Gazette* had determined even the Ministerialists to side with the Opposition. The fall of the Minister Rossi was certain. On his getting out of his carriage to enter the Palace of the Legislature, he was hooted, and, having looked at the crowd with a sort of defiance, a man rushed forward and stabbed him in the throat.

The Roman correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 15th ult., thus describes the scene:—

"The unfortunate Rossi had used last night language of a most insulting nature with reference to the democratic party and the opposition generally. This morning he had lined the streets with carabinieri and cavalry, and with an air of defiance was proceeding to open the Chambers more like a dictator than a responsible functionary. Those who crowded round the gateway of the Cancellaria (where the deputies meet) came rather to hiss and hoot than with any sanguinary project, when, in an evil hour, the haughty spirit of the Count suggested to him the fancy of braving by gesture and expression the hatred and hostility of the bystanders; he confronted them with an expression of scorn and contempt; an universal yell was the result—a sudden onslaught; a dagger was forthcoming at once, and deeply buried in the right clavicle of the neck. The dying man was taken up to the rooms occupied by Cardinal Gazzoli, and in five minutes expired."

"In the hurry and confusion that ensued I fear the assassin has escaped. I am convinced that there was no settled plan to assassinate, at least then and there, as many more favourable opportunities might have been found than this occasion, when the whole military force of the capital was out to protect him; unless, indeed, the conspirators had resolved that the solemn deed should resemble in some fashion the killing of Julius in the senate-house on the Ides of March; for it is singular enough that the spot of this murder of the Ides of November is not a hundred yards from the site of Pompey's Curia, where Cæsar fell; indeed, the Cancellaria stands within the precincts of the original Hecaton-Stylon, which encompassed that structure."

"The assassin is stated to be a young man—one of the Roman legionaries who fought at Vicenza. He is not to be found."

The Duchess of Rignano had written a most pressing letter to the Prime Minister, cautioning him not to attend the senate-house on the opening day. The document was found on his person.

After the catastrophe the deputies quitted the Chamber in profound silence. In the evening the people fraternised with the carabinieri, and both together, preceded by the Italian flag, paraded the streets with torches and banners, singing, "Blest be the hand which felled the tyrant!" Next morning, at 11 o'clock, a large assemblage took place on the Piazza del Popolo of the civic guard, the troops of the line, the carabinieri, and the populace. At 12 o'clock more than 30,000 people marched from this place to the Chamber of Deputies, to require the latter to demand of the Pope a democratic ministry, and the following concessions, printed on a large placard:—1. Recognition of Italian nationality. 2. Convocation of the Constituent Assembly, and discussion of the federative pact. 3. Termination of the deliberations of the Council of Deputies on the war of independence. 4. Entire adoption of the programme of Mamiani of the 5th June. Ministers desired by the people: Mamiani, Termini, Campello, Saliceti, Fusconi, Lunati, Serini, Galetti. The deputies joined the *cortege*, and went to the Palace of the Pope, who informed them, through Cardinal Soglia, that he would reflect on it. The people not being satisfied, again sent the deputies to the Pope, who replied that he would accord nothing demanded with violence. The Swiss Guards then began to drive back the people, who rushed on them and disarmed some of them. The Swiss retired into the castle, threatening to fire on the assemblage, whose indignation then knew no bounds, and proposals were made to set fire to one of the large gates, when the Swiss fired on the people, which was immediately followed by cries of "To arms! to arms!" by the crowd. At three o'clock the *général* was beaten. All the troops and civic guards assembled; the first platoons, occupying the advanced posts about the Quirinal, as well as the tower of San Carlino, sustained until five o'clock a fusillade with the Swiss, who fired from the windows. At six o'clock the Quirinal was completely invested; 6000 civic guards and troops of the line were ranged in order of battle before the palace, with their cannon levelled against the principal entrance; they had brought with them carts to form barricades, ladders, cords, &c. A deputation was again sent to the Pope with the *ultimatum*, and an hour accorded for his reply, with a notification that if he refused, the palace would be taken by assault, and all who should be taken therein be shot, the Pope alone excepted. The Pope then sent for Galetti, and signified his consent to take the following Ministry:—Mamiani, Foreign Affairs; Galetti, Interior; Lunati, Finances; Herbin, Commerce; Campello, War; Rosmini, Public Instruction; Serini, Grace and Justice. As to the other demands, the Pope referred them to the decision of the Council of Deputies. The Ambassadors of France and Russia were inside the Quirinal while the onslaught lasted, a space of three hours. The whole *façade* of the building was riddled with musket-balls. During the firing, about four o'clock, Cardinal Palma, private secretary to his Holiness, was killed by a bullet penetrating his forehead.

On the morning of the 17th the people removed the barricades which had been erected near the Monte-Cavallo. At eight o'clock the civic guard assembled, and determined to make prisoners of the Pope's and Swiss Guards. A deputation waited on the Pope, who capitulated in the name of the Swiss, on condition that their lives should be saved. These conditions having been accepted by the people, the Swiss were disarmed. They were to quit Rome on that night. At nine o'clock the civic guards took possession of all the posts occupied by the Swiss, and the Pope was guarded by them. None of the people nor of the troops were killed in the conflict, and but eleven or twelve wounded. The Pope is said to have counted upon the assistance of the Transteverini, but they refused to en-

NATIONAL SPORTS.

gaged in a civil war. If the Pope had not acquiesced in the demands of the people, they were determined to force an entrance into his palace. A search was made by the people for Cardinal Lambruschini, but he escaped in the disguise of a dragon. The military authorities had submitted to the popular club. Romini and Serini had refused temporarily to form part of the democratic ministry. The Pope had been completely abandoned by his friends. He was visited solely by the diplomatic corps, who found him with Cardinals Antonelli and Soglia. His Holiness is said to have declared that, having been influenced by no feeling but that of sparing the effusion of blood; but he declared, in the face of Europe, that he would take no part in the future Government, having absolutely forbidden his name to be used, or that the usual style, "in consideration of the good pleasure of his Holiness," should in future be prefixed to the Government acts.

On the evening of the 17th it became known that the Abbé Rosmini had declined to form part of the new Ministry, and consequently a great meeting of the popular clubs, which had assumed the direction of affairs pending the formation of a Cabinet, took place. The members and citizens were in expectation of hearing the result of the ministerial arrangements which were still pending. It was announced that the advocate Lunati had definitely accepted the portfolio of Finance; that M. Muzzarelli, the most popular among the prelates (a prelate is not always an ecclesiastic) had accepted the portfolio of Public Instruction; and that M. Galliano had consented to fill the post of General of the Civic Guard of Rome. The Ministers Sterbini and Galletti soon arrived, and were received with loud cheers. The following important notice was then agreed to, and immediately published:—

The Popular National Club, for the sole purpose of supporting the Ministry named yesterday by his Holiness, maintaining public order, and preventing disturbances, invites every good citizen to take a part in the labours of the said club, constituted in a permanent sitting, to co-operate in maintaining the tranquillity of Rome.

The Directors—D. MUCCHIELLI, G. B. POLIDORI.

A report which reached London and Paris in the early part of the week, stating that the Pope had withdrawn from Rome, led to the dispatch of a military division by the French Government for his Holiness' protection. But the rumour has been since contradicted. His Holiness has not left the capital, and the Ministry, which has been definitively constituted as follows, viz.:—Muzzarelli, President of the Upper Chamber, President of the Council and Public Instruction; Mamiani, Foreign Affairs; Galletti, Interior; Sterbini, Public Works; Campello, War; Lunati, Finances; Sereni, Justice; have assumed the direction of affairs, and published their programme, in which they declare they approve of the convocation of the Constituent Assembly, the establishment of the Italian federation, and adhere to the programme of the 5th of June last.

Mamiani arrived in Rome on the 23rd. The city was tranquil. Our Artist has, upon the front page, depicted the scene of the attack upon the Quirinal; with the troops firing from the palace widows and the bastion, and the foreground occupied by the people, carabinieri, and peasantry.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.—On the 20th ult., a proclamation was published by King Charles Albert, declaring null the decree of Radetzki imposing the forced contributions on the Lombards, and all sales and alienation of property made in accordance therewith; and also a protest by his Majesty against that decree. The Sardinian fleet had arrived at Ancona.

From Milan we learn, that, in addition to the list of persons on whom the forced contribution of Radetzki had been imposed, the Princess Belgiojoso was named for 800,000 livres. A remonstrance, under the advice of the eminent Jurisconsult Pedersals, was about to be made to the Emperor at Olmutz.

TUSCANY.—At Leghorn the announcement of the assassination of Rossi had been received by the people with indescribable joy. On the 18th ult. a bill was posted up containing these words:—"Pellegrino Rossi has fallen under the blow of the democratic dagger, the avenger of the rights of the people. Retrograde ministers, learn hence and beware. Assemble at 4 on the Great Square." Accordingly the people did assemble at 4 p.m., under the windows of the Governor's palace, vociferating *vivas* for Italian liberty, and the Governor appeared at the balcony and spoke as follows:—"Pellegrino Rossi, a man who was hated by all Italy for his principles, has fallen by the hand of a son of the ancient republic (of Rome). May God save his soul and the liberty of Italy!" The people shouted applause at these words, whilst the bells of the city rang joyous peals, and the Italian banners waved on the church steeples.

NAPLES.—Advices dated the 17th ult. state that the elections had terminated unfavourably to the Ministry. Naples itself had returned six liberals, two of whom were Generals Pepe and Saliceti. Most formidable military preparations were in progress. All the forts were strengthened, new ones constructed, and the royal palace itself was converted into a fortress. The greatest commercial distress prevailed.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—On the 23rd ult., the National Assembly appointed a committee for making arrangements for a solemn funeral service for the late Robert Blum. On the 24th, in answer to a question respecting the execution of Robert Blum, the Minister of Justice gave the following reply:—"A copy of the decision of the Assembly of the 16th, regarding this affair, was immediately forwarded to the Imperial Commissioners, with instructions to communicate it to the Government in Olmutz, and to demand adequate satisfaction (literally, atonement) for this violation of right. A despatch from Olmutz, under date Nov. 18, had been received from the commission, containing a report of their first interview with Wessenberg, who was very courteous, and promised all due attention to their communication. The further results of the last instructions must be awaited." The Assembly passed a motion to the effect that the Central Executive take steps for preventing the carrying out of the new fundamental law of Holland in the duchy of Limburg ("one inseparably united with Germany").

The President of the Assembly (Von Gagern) had gone to Berlin, in order to learn the exact state of affairs there.

PRUSSIA.

The intelligence this week from Berlin presents few features of interest. All speculation as to the probability or otherwise of the "left" of the National Assembly persisting in their resolution not to attend the session summoned by the King to meet at Brandenburg, instead of at the capital, was set at rest on Monday last, the day fixed for the meeting, when the number of Deputies who assembled amounted to only 154, which was 48 less than that required to constitute a Chamber capable of voting. The Opposition absented itself *en masse* from the sitting.

The Ministry declined to lay the Royal message before an Assembly not legally constituted, and the President adjourned the Chamber till the next day, the 28th.

It was expected that the Government would call up the substitutes of all the Deputies who have not attended the meeting.

In Berlin, on the morning of the same day, the recusant members assembled in Mylins's hotel were again dispersed by the soldiery, and a quantity of official documents were seized. All the approaches to the street (the Taubenstrasse) in which the hotel is situated were guarded by the military. Several persons in front of the hotel were arrested, on the charge of having indulged in inflammatory language to the surrounding soldiers, who belonged to a Polish regiment.

The Government paper states that 3679 muskets, 765 rifles, 767 cuirasses, and 2015 sabres had not yet been given up by the Civic Guards, to whom they were delivered out of the Royal *dépôt*. A further term (the 27th, up to 5 p.m.) was, therefore, fixed for the surrender of these weapons, after which period all persons in possession of them would be subjected to the prescribed punishment. A reward of 300 thalers (£45) was offered for the discovery of the fabricators of false Prussian notes; the reward to be increased to 500 thalers (£75), if the moulds were also captured.

Amongst the rumours prevalent among parties in Berlin who were supposed to be well acquainted with what was going on at Potsdam, there was one to the effect that the King was resolved to grant a constitution, the main features of which would be the following: Two Chambers, one of Deputies (the electors for which, as well as the elected, must possess an income of about £30 sterling), and the other, also an elective one, composed of persons having an income of £75.

Berlin continued tranquil. In the Rhenish provinces, the Burgher Guards of Düsseldorf, and other places which evinced a spirit of disaffection after the recent occurrences in Berlin, had been disarmed. In Bonn, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Coblenz the Guard was suspended. In Silesia insurrectionary tendencies had been exhibited, and the capital, Breslau, had been declared in a state of siege.

AUSTRIA.

The National Assembly, which, as has been already announced, had been summoned by the Emperor to meet at the little Moravian town, Kremsier, was opened there on the 22nd ult. At ten o'clock in the morning a solemn service was performed in the Cathedral Church, by the Bishop of Olmutz; the National Guards were drawn out, and nearly all the members were present. At eleven o'clock the sitting commenced in the auditory of the palace. The deputies were, as nearly as possible, ranged as in Vienna, the Poles and ultra-German party occupying the left, and the Czechs the right. The Minister Stadion only appeared for a few moments, but the Ministers Kraus and Bach remained. M. Smolka, having been re-elected to the President's chair, M. Moyer was named first Vice-President, and M. Lasser of Salzburg second Vice-President. Thus the Presidency of the Austrian Diet is composed of a Pole, a Moravian, and a German; the Czechs have been completely thrown out. The deputy Schuselka then delivered a speech, in which he made a report of the last events in the Diet at Vienna. He affirmed that the Diet, which sat *en permanence*, had protested at head-quarters in Vienna against its transfer; but that no reply had been vouchsafed. The Assembly, he said, had resolved to meet on the 13th of November; but, in order not to provoke divisions, they had decided to come to Kremsier, not recognising by this act that either the Crown or the Ministers had the right to transfer the Diet according to their own pleasure. He must, therefore, declare, in the face of all Europe, that the Government had not the right to transfer the Diet wheresoever it pleases; but, in order not to augment the miseries of Vienna, provoked in the first instance by the ultra-democrats, and now by ultra-diplomatists and military men, they had decided to come where they now were. The President then proposed that the sitting should be adjourned till the 25th, at eleven o'clock; and no member having offered any opposition, the House adjourned at half-past one.

The "Left," it is understood, had resolved to vote unanimously against adhesion to Germany, and to testify no sympathy whatever for the Frankfurt Parliament; also, to make no allusion whatever to the events of October. The Hall of Assembly was to be completed by the 22nd ult. The Austrian community in general treated with the most supercilious contempt the decrees of the Frankfurt Parliament, and declared that no attention ever had, or ever would be, paid to its decrees until the relative positions of Austria and Germany were properly defined, and their mutual relations had become more real and tangible. The Emperor of Russia had forwarded to Windischgrätz the Grand Cross of the order of St. George, and to Jellachich that of the order of Wladimir.

Grütz had been declared in a state of siege, as a measure of precaution against the numerous fugitives from Vienna.

The funeral of Count Baillet Latour had been celebrated with great pomp at Laxenberg, a league from Vienna. 15,000 troops and twelve batteries of artillery took part in it, and after the ceremony was over they filed off before Prince Windischgrätz.

On the 23rd ult. the constitution of the new Cabinet was made known. It is composed of the following members:—The President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prince F. Schwarzenberg; Minister of War, Cordon; Interior, Stadion; Justice, Bach; Finance, Kraus; Commerce, Brück; Agriculture and Mines, Thienfeld; Under-Secretary in the department of Justice, Salzgeber. The Emperor had contributed four millions of florins towards the relief of the persons whose property was destroyed by the storming of Vienna. The distress of the working classes was becoming so intense, that, notwithstanding the severe laws against associations and assemblages, large numbers of working men in the suburbs had begun to form and attend clubs. Several, however, had been arrested. About one-half only of the arms seized by the people of Vienna in March and October had been given up. It was supposed that some thousands had been sent to the Hungarians, and that large quantities had either been thrown into the Danube or totally destroyed. Couriers were continually passing between Olmutz and St. Petersburg; and the conviction gained ground in well-informed political circles, that the Courts of St. Petersburg, Olmutz, and Potsdam had formed a "holy alliance." About 1400 persons had been released from custody. The arrests, however, continued, there having been not less than 200 on the 21st.

On the morning of the 23rd, Mr. Becher, a British subject, was put to death by the military authorities. Mr. Becher was a person of considerable education, and was a native of Manchester. He was condemned to death on the 22nd of November, in consequence of some compositions which he had written in his newspaper, the *Radical*, it is said, at a time when Vienna enjoyed the full liberty of the press, and when he was only answerable for his writings to a legal jury. Lord Ponsonby was informed of the judgment on the evening of the 22nd. His protest against the execution of judgment was not respected by Prince Windischgrätz, who pretended to be asleep when it arrived at Schönbrunn. Consequently Mr. Becher was shot on the 23rd, at eight o'clock in the morning, in company with Dr. Jellineck, who was the sub-editor of the same paper.

On the 25th, Prince Windischgrätz proclaimed his intention of modifying the martial law extraordinary (Standrecht) into the ordinary course of martial law (Kriegsrecht). In explanation, it may be observed, that in Germany the proceedings of martial law by *Standrecht* must end within 24 hours, either by the liberation or execution of the culprit, while the *Kriegsrecht*, or usual martial law, allows of lengthened proceedings and a variety of punishments. If the strict sense of the legal term be adhered to, the *Standrecht* has never prevailed at Vienna, for from the first Prince Windischgrätz took it upon himself to mitigate the majority of the capital sentences pronounced by the commission.

Intelligence from Italy had reached Vienna of the decease of Field-Marshal Radetzki, the veteran leader of the Imperial army in Lombardy, who, it is asserted, died of apoplexy.

The province of Galicia has been divided into three Governments—the Ruthenish, comprising the Bukovina; the Ruthenish, which includes the greater part of Galicia; and the Polish, embracing the city and former territory of Cracow and a part of West Galicia, as far as Tarnow and its immediate neighbourhood.

HUNGARY.

The news that has reached us from this quarter is very scanty. The Emperor and Windischgrätz had both issued manifestos to the Hungarians, calling upon them to aid the Imperial troops in restoring peace, and promising that their rights, as free subjects, should be maintained, and threatening to treat as traitors all who should oppose the Imperial arms, or adhere to Kossuth. Notwithstanding those proclamations the rebellion continued to gain ground, while, at the same time, large bodies of troops had gradually surrounded the Hungarian frontiers, completely blockading them, and a few trifling skirmishes of outposts had occurred. The Magyars had availed themselves of a three weeks' respite to recruit their forces; and even their opponents within the state had been roused into hostility against the Austrians by the blockade of their frontiers. The Hungarians were generally disinclined to believe the fair promises of the Emperor, having already experienced, to their cost, the evils of military occupation; and being well aware that any attempt to enforce discipline against the Austrian troops would now be vain, the soldiers being fully conscious of the fact that they are now the supporters, if not the masters, of the Monarchy.

The Hungarian Minister of War, Messaros, had received full powers to carry on negotiations, for the settlement of the Hungarian disturbances, with the two Generals, Windischgrätz and Jellachich. The latter had not left Vienna upon the 22nd ult. Operations against the Hungarians were not to commence until after the 27th; on which day, the term accorded by Prince Windischgrätz to General Moga, and all other Imperial officers serving in the Hungarian army, to present their submission, ended, in default of which, they will be declared rebels, and treated as deserters to the enemy. The operations of the Imperial Generals are to be carried on from five different points. Field-Marshal Windischgrätz, together with the Ban Jellachich, with 60,000 from Vienna, will act on the right bank; Simonich, with 16,000, will pass over from the left bank of the Danub; whilst Puckner, with 20,000 men from Siebenbrunn; Rukaria, with about 25,000 from Banat; Nugent, Dahlen, and Todorovich, with about 26,000 from the Croatian borders, are drawing near to the Hungarian capital.

SPAIN.

From Madrid we learn that on the 20th ult. the formal presentation of the new Belgian Ambassador to the Queen took place.

The *Fomento* of Barcelona of the 20th ult. announces the complete defeat of a body of the Queen's troops, under the command of Brigadier Manzano, by the united Carlist bands of Cabrera, Marsal, Muchacho, Sargat, and Borges, amounting to 1500. The second in command of the Queen's troops was killed, and only 300 of the entire column had escaped.

Cabrera had taken occasion to make known the laudable fact that he had not shot or sacrificed an enemy in cold blood, notwithstanding the severities of the Queen's generals, particularly Villalonga, and that all he desired was a regular exchange of prisoners.

RUSSIA.

Letters from Russia state, that since the commencement of November the cholera had re-appeared at St. Petersburg, where it raged at present with more intensity than in July. Amongst the first victims were an aide-de-camp of the Emperor, and M. Lejars, formerly an equestrian at the Cirque in the Champs Elysées, Paris, and who was director, when he died, of the Circus of St. Petersburg.

UNITED STATES.

Advices have been received this week from New York to the 14th ult. They confirm the anticipated election of General Taylor to the Presidential chair, notwithstanding that the official returns had not been yet given; of the result, however, there was no question, the returns showing already 154 votes in his favour, while Mr. Cass had got but 97. General Taylor had thus secured his election with eight votes to spare, the number necessary to a choice being 146 out of the total of 290.

The victory achieved by General Taylor was celebrated at Boston by a discharge of 100 guns.

The movement of the northern states to obtain the exclusion of slavery from the newly-acquired territory of the United States was eliciting strong opposition in South Carolina, where several meetings had agreed to resolutions of a very extreme character respecting the encroachment of the abolition spirit of the North upon the Southern States.

The details of the new postal arrangements with this country had been published in the newspapers. The rate on half-ounce letters will be 20 cents in steamers of both nations for carriage across the Atlantic; for delivery at the Post-office, 2 cents; and for the inland transportation the rate charged for domestic letters. Thus a letter from Liverpool to Philadelphia, *via* New York, would be charged 27 cents. The arrangement was to come into immediate operation.

From Washington, we learn that the National Gallery in the Patent-office in that city was broken open recently, during the night, and the United States jewels stolen therefrom. These jewels consist of presents made by foreign potentates to American officers or ministers at their courts; &c., but which presents, according to the laws of the Republic, American officers or ministers are not allowed to retain individually, but are directed to deposit them in the Patent-office, or other office of the Federal Government. A reward of 1500 dols. had been offered by Mr. Burke, Commissioner of Patents, for a recovery of the jewels, and the conviction of the robbers. It is thought by many that the gold plunder had been sent to Europe for sale. The articles stolen were:—Gold snuff-box set with diamonds; gold scabbard belonging to the sword presented to Com. Biddle; gold medal struck by order of the Senate of Hamburg at their centennial commemoration of the establishment of their constitution; silver medal; duplicate of the same; gold medal, commemorative of the delivery from assassination of General Bolivar; gold medal, struck in Peru in 1821; ditto, struck in 1825; ditto of Napoleon; silver medal of Napoleon; ditto of Rio de la Plata, 1813; Roman gold coins; pint bottle of otto of roses; pearl necklace; two extra pearls in the gold snuff-box, which was taken; 21 medals of copper and silver of Generals Wayne, Green, and other generals.

BRAZIL.

News from Rio de Janeiro, of the 15th October, acquaints us that another ministry had been formed on the 29th of September, of which Viscount de Olinda was the Premier. The new Cabinet is Conservative; that gone out was Liberal. Trade at Rio was exceedingly dull, with the exception of coffee, which was in great demand at improved prices.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts which have been received by the last arrival from Sir H. Smith, describe his success over the Boers, and the pacification of the extensive district, which threatened so lately to be the scene of a protracted war, as complete. Sir H. Smith had imposed a contribution upon the Boers, and would leave a defray the commissariat expenses of the troops employed, and would leave a small garrison in a fortified post at Bloem Fontein to maintain order. The forces employed, with the exception of those appointed to defend the post, were on their return to head-quarters.

THE EGYPTIAN DYNASTY.—The salutary precaution adopted by the Ottoman Porte, of investing Ibrahim Pacha, the son of the veteran Mehemet Ali, with the dignity of Viceroy of Egypt, in order to set at rest any chance of a disputed succession at the death of the latter, which is fast approaching, appears likely to be of little utility, since, according to late accounts received *via* Malta, it would seem that the sire is likely to outlive the son and heir. All medical aid has been rendered to Ibrahim without success; and it is scarcely possible that another mail can arrive without the announcement of his decease.

Embowel'd? If you embowel me to-day, you may powder and eat me to-morrow.—*Falstaff*. THAT the paths of prudence are not the ordinary highway of the human family, every member of it is free to admit; but no individual is anxious to identify his particular case as one exemplifying the practice of going astray. "All men grow old," says the Wizard of the North, "all men must wear out; but men of ordinary wisdom, however aware of the general fact, are unwilling to admit in their own case any especial instances of failure. Indeed, they cannot be expected themselves to distinguish the effects of the Archbishop of Grenada's apoplexy, and are not unwilling to pass over in their own composition, as instances of mere carelessness or bad luck, what others may consider as symptoms of mortal decay." But there's no excuse for those who are weary of their lives. "The fat Knight of Shrewsbury" announces his *nonchalance* as to what may befall him should he be "cleaned out," in language calculated to show how little ceremony, in his opinion, need be observed towards a subject in such a category. To prevent the first process—to save the patient from a moral embowelment, he has been often cautioned against the prevailing epidemic in speculation. In face of our charitable office, in contempt of the warning so perseveringly pronounced in these columns, the victims still press onward to destruction. Notwithstanding, notice is hereby given to the operators, that they shall not "powder and eat" them for all that. The question of turf gambling has not been laid aside: it is only postponed till it may be more vigorously discussed.

The course of racing events at home contrasted strangely with the progress of social details abroad in the year 1848. With our Olympics all was "gentle," if not exclusively "aristocratic." During the past season the *début* of Lord Clifden produced upwards of seventeen thousand pounds in stakes; and others of the Lords and Commons were very large winners—in a like legitimate venture. In betting, although there was a great deal done, there were a great many "done" also, which leaves the balance on the wrong side. The amount of "stock" in circulation was beyond all precedent; with prudent management in future years, in the hands of such as profit by experience, it is an investment from which good returns may be expected. Salient as sport was, still its altered character was not so cheering. It was impossible not to notice how much of its holiday aspect was gone, and very difficult to avoid regretting its disappearance. What a provincial festival the Steeple Chase at Liverpool used to be—but last week, the day that preceded it was as silent of all note of preparation as the prologue to a Quakers' meeting. The refectory at the Waterloo was, indeed, in all its youthful charms; and a round of its *carte* were well worth a visit to the shores of the Mersey, if Aintree course should shift to Timbuctoo. . . . The call to the chase is

Loud as a trumpet with a silver sound;

but the weather suits not the service of the virgin goddess. In many of the crack countries the scent has so far been bad—the riding everywhere execrable. The people of the leash have been busy, but as yet we have not been there to see. For the ring, now is the winter of their discontent. . . .

Give me to drink maudragons,
That I may sleep away this gap of time.

The quotations at Tattersall's are only to be taken by such as would "sleep no more." If ever there was a portentous Derby, it is that whose anniversary will be celebrated on the 23rd of May next. The lives and deaths of the "legs" are at the mercy or caprice of two stables. . . . The talents are between two stools—of repentance. What is proposed? There's the Flying Dutchman at 4 to 1; back him or breakfast off prussic acid—which ye will. Would ye rather lay against Colonel Peel? There is the Serpentine—and they talk of making it wholesome bathing between this and Ladyday. Is it all up, then? . . . No! but the crisis is imminent. The professional gentleman has had it his own way for a long season. Let him with all speed to Hyde-Park Corner, and appeal to the sympathy of the "nob"—that is to say, to his self-interest. Let him down on his knees and sue for gentle usage at Epsom, in the year to come. Let him urge his argument in the logic of *Falstaff*—"If you embowel me now, you may powder and eat me to-morrow."

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The business transacted this afternoon at the Corner, and at Leamington, during the Steeple Chases, small as it was at both places, enables us to give a "price current" on the two great events.

CHESTER CUP.		
35 to 1 agst Cossack	66 to 1 agst Canoezou	66 to 1 agst Tartar (t)
50 to 1 — Blucher	66 to 1 — Peep-o'-day Boy	2000 to 25 — Tuscan (t)
60 to 1 — Fugleman	(t)	2000 to 25 — Attractions (t)
66 to 1 — Helman Platoff	66 to 1 — Bon Mot (t)	1000 to 10 — Limestone (t)
DERBY.		
12 to 1 agst Honeycomb	20 to 1 agst Uriel	40 to 1 agst Montague
20 to 1 — Ostrley (t)	40 to 1 — The Knout	40 to 1 — Saucy Dick
	45 to 1 agst Escalade	
OAKS.		
7 to 1 agst Sister to Arkwright (t)		

LEAMINGTON AND WARWICK STEEPLE CHASES.—TUESDAY.		
Hunt Cup of 100 guineas. 3 miles.		
Mr. Littledale nd Ace of Trumps	(Mr. Davenport) 1
Lord Strathmore's Belshazzar	(Mr. Belville) 2
Handicap of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 20 added.		
Mr. Capel's Subduer	(Capt. Peel) 1
Lord Strathmore's Tit-bit	(Mr. Brooks) 2
Free Handicap of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.		
Mr. Land's The Painter	(Owner) 1
Mr. Hudson's Tom Bowling	(Archer) 2

WEDNESDAY.		
Professional Steeple Chase Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each, and 20 added.		
Captain L. Little's Carlow	(Oliver) 1
Mr. Land's The Witch	(Owner) 2
Grand Open Steeple Chase Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.		
Mr. Fuller's Knight of Gwynne	(Archer) 1
Hon. Dudley Ward nd The Doctor	(Salt) 2
Free Handicap Hurdle Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 40 added.		
Mr. Stevenson's Rothersthorpe	(Crickmere) 1
Mr. Brown's Vent-Rein	(Archer) 2

THE BURRA BURRA COPPER-MINE.

PROBABLY, the records of enterprise present but few such extraordinary instances of rapid success as are to be traced in the brief history of the mining localities of the newly settled colony of South Australia. It is now but fourteen years since the country was first made a British province; and already, from its mineral wealth, over and above its other natural resources, it has risen to an importance which has scarcely any parallel in colonial history.

The scene we have selected for illustration is the most famed of all these localities, being the Burra Burra Copper-Mine, the news of the produce of which was at first accepted as a sort of El Dorado dream, but has now received the fullest confirmation.

Mr. Wilkinson, towards the close of his valuable work on the Colony (recently published), thus synoptically refers to the Mine:—

"The Burra Burra Mine is situated about 90 miles from Adelaide, in latitude 23° 40' south, and longitude 139° 8' east, bearing from Adelaide north by east. The company (formed in 1845) set to work with only £2000 as working capital, and in the space of three weeks from the purchasing of the mine had raised two hundred tons of what was said to be a pure red oxide of copper. They have now built a village, containing, in October, 1846, four hundred inhabitants; have nearly completed smelting works; have sunk to the depth of 144 feet, and in length, measuring all the shafts and galleries, one mile and a half. They have raised in one year no less than 7200 tons of copper ore, worth, on an average, at least £25 per ton, equal in value to £180,000, at a cost, including all expenses of preliminary charges, and also buildings and improvements, of £16,624!"

It is stated, too, that eight working miners "earned £375, or nearly five guineas a week each, during a period of nine weeks; and that a Cornishman, whose comrade had quitted him during his temporary absence from the Mine, and who resumed his workings alone, cleared £50 in two months."

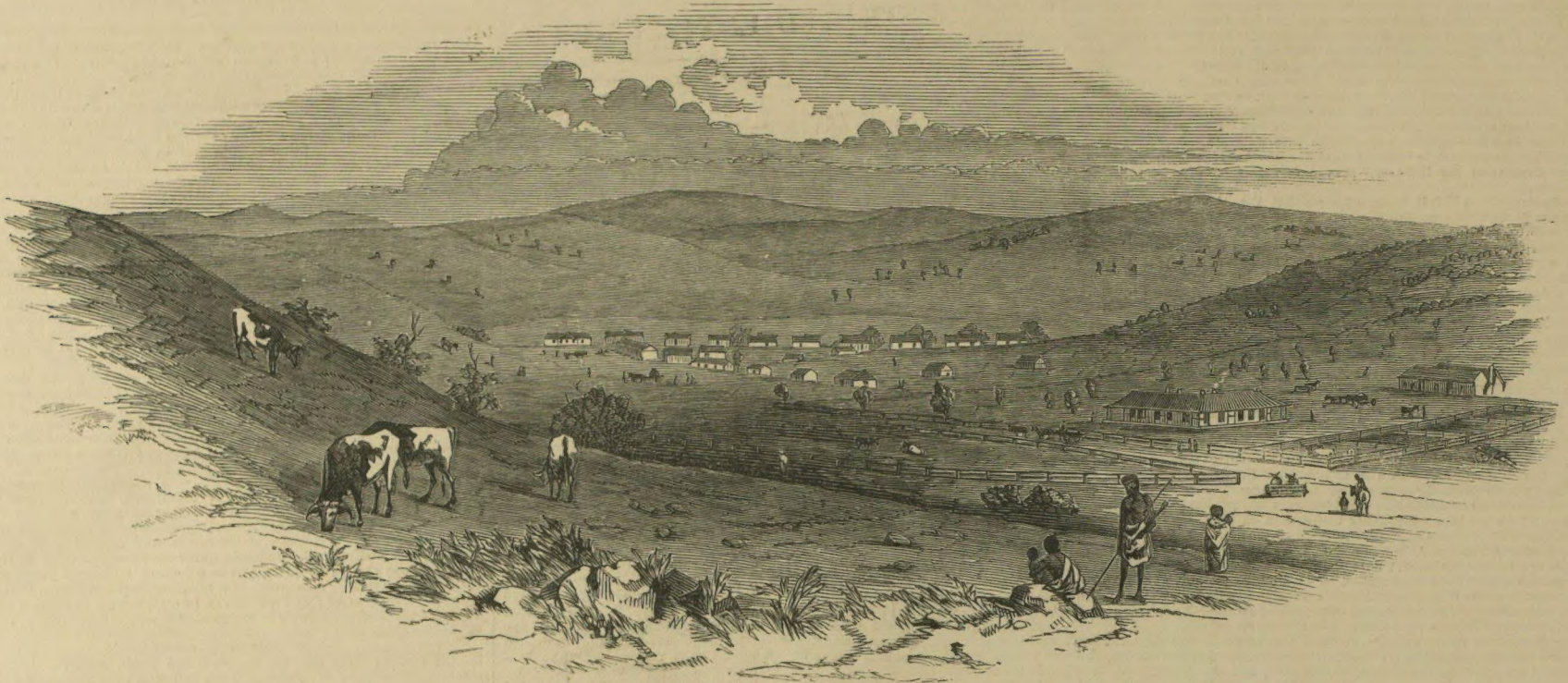
To describe the locality more in detail: the Mine is situated in a kind of basin, about fifty acres in extent, and surrounded by hills on every side, except the Burra Creek, towards which the ground slopes gradually. Near the Creek are the smelting house and charcoal stores; and around them are huts occupied by miners. The miners have also, for want of houses, little caverns excavated in the steep banks of the Creek.

Over the hill to the south of the Burra, and about a mile and a half from the Mine, lies the township of Kooringa: it is pleasantly situated on the face of a hill, on the western bank of the Creek; and the road from Adelaide enters the township by a small valley southward of the Mine. The first place of worship built at Kooringa was a Wesleyan chapel; and among the earliest dwellings were some stone cottages erected by the Mining Association.

Proceeding from Kooringa, and passing through a gorge of northern hills, in a few minutes you reach the Mine, nearly surrounded by low hills. The workings, however, are comprised in the space of little more than six acres, but this space on a working day is a most animated scene. The first thing that strikes the eye is immense piles of earth, intersected with vast heaps of ore. Over the heaps are placed five or six great horse whims, some of which ply night and day. One in particular, at Kingston shaft, never rests, except on Sundays. During the night it raises ore, and during the day it raises water for cleaning it. No less than thirty shafts have been sunk, most of them to the water. Between the shafts are the sheds for separating and washing the ore. The ore is washed upon a very simple principle. A lever and rod are suspended above troughs filled with water, and a sieve containing the ore is attached to the rod. The cleaner, by jerking the sieve up and down in the water, causes the ore, the heavier body, to sink, and the refuse on the surface is then taken off.

A descent into the mine is a somewhat inconvenient business. The visitor first provides himself with a miner's working dress and a candle, and enters by a perpendicular ladder to the depth of twenty fathoms; he then follows on through galleries dotted with copper, down little shafts, and into great vaults and chambers, and caverns like Vulcan's forge, where men are seen with candles in their hats or stuck on the rocks, heaving away at the most splendid copper ores that eyes ever beheld. Sometimes he goes down perilous descents and creeps on his hands and knees, and then comes upon men working upon a great shaft near the water, and the rocks or earth continually falling down. Ever and anon you come to beautiful little malachite harbours, which the miners call their gardens. In some of the caverns, thirty, forty, and fifty feet wide, surrounded on every

THE BURRA BURRA COPPER-MINE, IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.



KOORINGA.—THE BURRA BURRA TOWNSHIP.

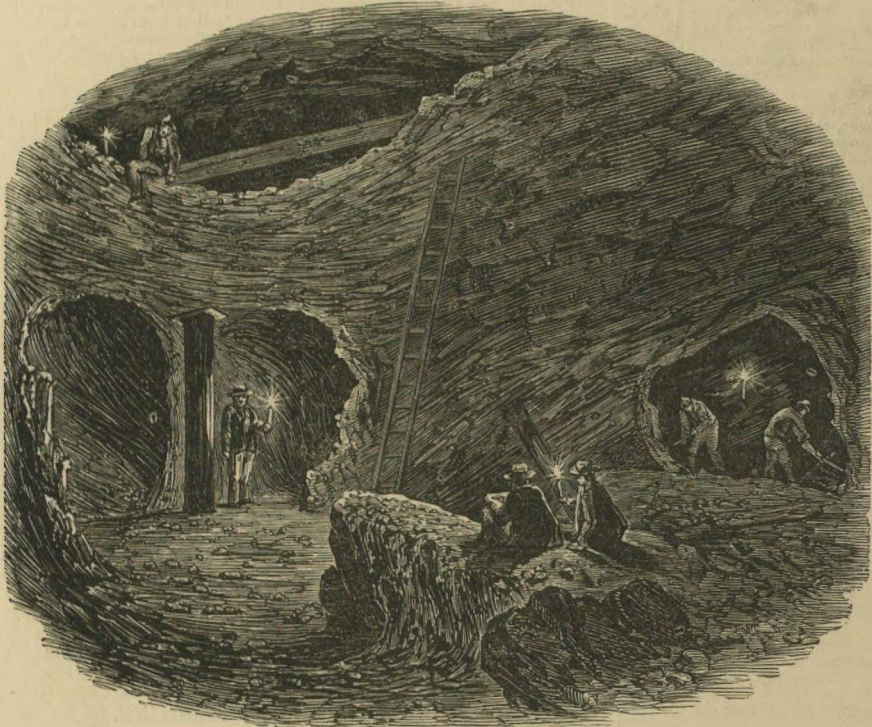
side with malachite, are red oxide, green and blue carbonates, mingled in rich confusion. Our authority (the *South Australian News*) states there to have been ore in sight to last for two years, independent of the new ground which the steam-engine would open up.

Mr. Burr, the superintendent, had introduced a most admirable and methodical system, and had nearly cleared the mine of bad characters. He was well supported by Captains Roach and Bryan, whose underground operations are upon a most excellent plan. The mine was particularly well ventilated and well timbered.

Two new lodes had just been opened at the Burra Burra; one of them, containing the finest ore, was discovered by the workmen who were levelling ground for a new whim. The direction of the lode appeared to be east of north.

There is a scarcity of timber in the neighbourhood of the Burra Burra mines, which will be most seriously felt in the course of a few years. This, we are told, is the reason why smelting is not likely to succeed there. A gentleman farther north had commenced planting gum trees (600) in the neighbourhood of his chief station.

By South Australian papers to the 10th of June, the mining districts were in active operation, and progressing satisfactorily. The directors of the Burra Burra Mining Company had declared a quarterly dividend of 200 per cent., or £10 per share on each £5 paid up, payable on the 1st of the month. Out of a capital of only £12,000, this company has, therefore, in an incredibly short space of time, paid the shareholders a clear profit of £73,000, and at the present moment is giving them a return for the capital embarked to the extent of £100,000 per annum. The prices of mining shares on the 3d and 9th of June were as follows:—



OPENING OF LODGE IN STOCK'S AIR-HOLE, IN THE MINE.



INTERIOR OF THE MINE.

	June 3.	June 9.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Burra Burra	145 0 0	140 0 0
Princess Royal	45 0 0	41 0 0
Adelaide Mining Company	2 17 6	2 17 0 to 3 0 0
North Kapunda	15 0 0	nominal
Royal Mining Company	0 15 0	0 14 0 to 0 15 0

We are indebted for the drawings of our Illustrations to Mr. J. B. Graham,

who has recently returned from Australia, where, after a few years' labour, he has realised a handsome fortune from his shares in the Burra Burra Mine.

We have, likewise, to record this gentleman's honourable conduct in disposing of a portion of his newly-acquired wealth, in liquidating the claims, not only on his deceased father, but those on the firm of which Mr. Graham, sen., was a member. Soon after Mr. J. B. Graham's arrival in this country, he called all his father's creditors together, and paid off all their claims in full, at the same time giving them a splendid dinner to which a return dinner was given on

Tuesday. Mr. C. Burfield, the Chairman, proposed Mr. Graham's health, and concluded an eloquent address by presenting him with a handsome silver salver, manufactured by Dodd, of Cornhill, and bearing an inscription explanatory of the circumstances. Mr. Graham feelingly responded to the Chairman's toast, and was evidently highly gratified by the testimonial.

We should add, that Mr. Dutton's work, entitled "South Australia and its Mines," contains, *inter alia*, the geological details of the Burra Burra district, together with an historical sketch of the Colony.



BURRA BURRA MINE.—THE SURFACE OPERATIONS.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.

In our Journal of last week we briefly announced the death of Viscount Melbourne at Bocket Hall, on Friday evening (last week). His Lordship was taken unwell about six weeks back with symptoms which were considered by the ordinary medical attendants to denote dyspepsy, and his Lordship was treated accordingly, without apparently any beneficial result. At length, Dr. Holland was summoned from London for his advice, and the noble patient was considered somewhat better, when he suffered a relapse, and jaundice of an aggravated form set in, and he continued to sink hourly up to his dissolution. Dr. Holland paid his Lordship his last visit on Sunday, the 19th ult., and then informed the relatives of his Lordship that he could hold out no hopes of ultimate recovery. On Wednesday, faint hopes were entertained that a favourable change in the condition of his Lordship was perceptible; but in a few hours there was a relapse, and the noble invalid afterwards sank rapidly until death ensued. On Thursday night and Friday morning he was momentarily expected to expire; but he survived until Friday evening, at a quarter-past six, when he ceased to exist.

The family of Lamb Viscounts Melbourne first rose above the rank of gentry through the elevation to the Baronetcy, in 1755, of Matthew Lamb, Esq., of Bocket Hall, Herts, nephew and joint heir of Peniston Lamb, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn. The son of this Sir Matthew Lamb (Sir Peniston Lamb) was created, in 1770, Lord, and in 1781, Viscount Melbourne, in the peerage of Ireland, and in 1815 Lord Melbourne in that of the United Kingdom. The second son of that Peer, William Lamb, was the Lord Melbourne who forms the subject of this notice.

William Lamb, second Lord Melbourne, was born the 15th of March, 1779, in London. He went to Trinity College, Cambridge, and from thence he proceeded to Glasgow, where he continued his studies. In July, 1797, he entered at Lincoln's Inn; and in November, 1804, was called to the bar. His practical pursuit, however, of the legal profession was limited to a single attendance at the Lancashire sessions, in company with the late Lord Abinger (then Mr. Scarlett), through whose influence he received a guinea brief; and he used to say that the first sight of his name upon this document gave him the highest feeling of triumphant satisfaction he ever experienced—very far transcending that which he enjoyed on being appointed Prime Minister.

His marriage and his election for Leominster, in the year following (1805), led to his speedy abandonment of the law as a profession; and during many years he apparently passed a careless indolent life, divided between the gay circles of London and the House of Commons. His marriage with the daughter of the then Earl of Besborough, afterwards so well known as Lady Caroline Lamb, proved unhappy. Lady Caroline Lamb died in 1828, the same year in which her husband succeeded to his father's title. A son of this union, the Hon. George Augustus Frederick, died in November, 1836.

On entering Parliament, the late Lord Melbourne, then the Hon. William Lamb, at once joined the Whig party. As he advanced in his career, the impression of his latent, though real talents, possessed the minds of the statesmen of the day. By Fox he was chosen to move the address for the Grenville administration, in answer to the speech, and he did so most ably. By Canning Mr. Lamb was made Chief Secretary for Ireland; and after a lapse of some years, during which he acted a somewhat independent part in Parliament, he, in 1830, having previously become a Viscount, took office with the Whigs as Home Secretary under Lord Grey. His connexion, then and subsequently until its passing, with the Reform Bill is too much a matter of recent history to be here detailed. When the Grey Government, after the secession of the Conservative Whigs, resigned, Viscount Melbourne became First Lord of the Treasury, and, with the exception of a short interval, remained so until 1841, when he was succeeded by Sir Robert Peel. Soon after this his Lordship sank into confirmed ill health, and his public life closed. His mortal career terminated on the 24th ult., at his seat, Bocket Hall, Herts.

Leaving no issue, he is succeeded in his honours by his next brother, Frederick Baron Beauvale, an eminent diplomatist. In public life, honest, straightforward, able, and ever well-intentioned; in private, refined, generous, captivating, and friendly—ever in high esteem and regard with his Sovereign, and always respected by the people—Lord Melbourne leaves behind him the memory of one of those whom the genius of British history will love to remember, as having been, whatever their policy, the preservers of the dignity and character of England.

In *Fraser's Magazine* for the present month we find the following able and impartial estimate of Lord Melbourne's political character:—
"Without having earned for himself the character of a statesman, Lord Mel-



THE LATE VISCOUNT MELBOURNE,
FROM THE "CORONATION" PICTURE, BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER.

bourne exercised no inconsiderable influence over the contemporary politics of his country; and the events of his seven years' administration of public affairs must hereafter secure a prominent place for him in our political history.

"The same foresight of the national tendencies, the same independence of character, which enabled him to break from the Whigs and enlist under the banner of the successor of Lord Liverpool, induced him to accept office from Lord Grey, and to assume the post of Home Secretary during the Reform crisis. The best proof of the general consistency of his character is afforded by the fact that his administration of that office, at the time when the Whig Government were compelled to assert the authority of the constitution against persons who were assisting them, in another way, to sap its foundations, rendered him very unpopular with the Radicals. He frankly accepted Reform of Parliament as a 'great fact,' although from his first entrance into public life he had been one of the most steady opponents of that great panacea for all national evils. And when he was called on by the Crown to form a Ministry in the year 1834, and afterwards in 1835, he conducted its policy in such a manner as to lay himself open to the

suspicion, among the more violent of the Reform party, that he was really bent on retarding, and not accelerating, the advance of the movement.

"Lord Melbourne scarcely received his full share of approval or esteem during his life. He had been too closely identified with the Whig party to allow of the minute shades of difference between his principles and theirs being perceived; and while he seemed to leave the machine of the State to work on upon the impulse given from without, he was oftener employed in regulating its action, and preventing convulsive displays of its inherent strength. For this he was reviled, with equal ingratitude, by both political parties in the country.

"His social qualities endeared him to all who knew him; and his private character—his frankness, and freedom from all affectation or political disguise—very much infused itself into his public life. His death has occasioned deep regret in the circles of private friends, and they are many."

BROCKET HALL.

LORD MELBOURNE possessed an estate in Derbyshire, bearing his name; but his principal seat was Bocket Hall, where he died. This property, lying in the parish of Hatfield, Herts, was named from the ancient family of the Brockets, and was conveyed in marriage by Mary, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Bocket, Knight, who died in October, 1598, to Thomas Read, Esq., of Barton, in Berkshire. His grandson, Sir James Read, Bart., left two daughters, co-heiresses; Love, the youngest, married Mr. Secretary Winnington, from whose family the manor was purchased by Sir Matthew Lamb, Bart., father of the late Viscount Melbourne.

The ancient manor-house has been for many years taken down, and its site is occupied by a noble brick mansion, commenced from the designs of Mr. James Paine, by Sir Matthew Lamb, and completed by the Peer just deceased. The Hall is an extensive edifice; the principal front consisting of a centre, with a pediment, and two wings. The interior is sumptuously fitted, and contains a collection of fine paintings. A few years since, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured Lord Melbourne with a visit at Bocket. The mansion is situated in a beautiful park, through which flows the Lea, forming a spacious sheet of water; over this is a handsome bridge, also by Paine. Lady Melbourne was much attached to agricultural pursuits, and had two experimental farms upon the estate, on the system of Duckett.

Lord Melbourne was much beloved in the locality. "Nothing," says the *Observer*, "can exceed the regret which the death of the noble Lord has occasioned in the neighbourhood. He took the deepest interest in the welfare of his tenants, and ever since he came to reside permanently at Bocket Hall, seemed to make it the great object of his life to promote their prosperity. Soon after settling there he asked Mr. Charles Latimer, the eminent and extensive agriculturist, in what way he could do most good in the neighbourhood; and Mr. Latimer having answered, 'By giving employment to all who need it on your Lordship's estates,' Lord Melbourne ever since scrupulously adopted that gentleman's suggestion. A better landlord never lived. He always practically, as well as in words, recognised the rights of tenants, and never failed to express his unqualified disapprobation of the conduct of those landlords who oppress their tenants, either by requiring their votes for political purposes, or by exacting from them higher rents than they can afford to pay."

LORD J. RUSSELL.—We are happy to learn that the Premier is quite recovered from the severe cold he caught a fortnight ago. The noble Lord, with Lady J. Russell purposes to reside at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond, until a fortnight after Christmas, and then come to town for a permanency.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer is, we learn, shortly to lead to the hy-meneal altar the Hon. Georgiana Wellesley, youngest daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Lord Cowley. The ceremony, it is said, will be performed at Hatfield House, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, uncle of the fair fiancée. The Duke of Wellington and a large family party will assemble there on the occasion.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Barkly, M.P. for Leominster, has been appointed to succeed Sir J. Light as Governor of British Guiana. Mr. Barkly is a West India proprietor, and has obtained, during his short experience in Parliament, considerable distinction by the knowledge he has displayed on commercial and colonial subjects. Mr. Barkly was not a supporter of the present Government, and his appointment cannot, therefore, be attributed to political favouritism.—Jacob Omnium, Esq., a gentleman well known in the City, it is understood has been appointed to the Governorship of Sierra Leone and its dependencies. Mr. Omnium is extensively connected with the colonies, and during the last session rendered important services to the Government, by correcting various errors of fact into which they had inadvertently been betrayed. Whatever credit is due for making so just and judicious a selection belongs to Lord Grey. There was no family connexion in the case; not even, we are informed, personal acquaintance. The appointment was wholly unsolicited, and was made solely on public grounds. It cannot be attributed to political favouritism.



BROCKET HALL, HERTS, THE SEAT OF THE LATE VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.

* * Country orders supplied for cash only.

CAPTURES OF ILLEGAL DISTILLERS.—On Saturday a seizure of an illicit distillery was made by the officers of Excise, assisted by the police, at the house, No. 52, Phoenix-street, Spitalfields. The still was in full work at the time, and two of the men engaged made their escape. A third man having been secured, the officers also gave a woman into custody whom they found on the premises. They then proceeded to search the house, and found in the back room on the ground-floor a copper still, at full work, running off strong spirits, eighty gallons of prepared spirits, upwards of one hundred gallons of molasses, fermented wash ready for distillation, a quantity of yeast, and the usual apparatus employed in this contraband trade. The still, utensils, and spirits were conveyed to the Excise warehouses in Broad-street; the wash was destroyed. The two prisoners captured gave the names William Hopkins and Ann Murdock. This capture, it is believed, will have the effect of breaking up a company of illicit distillers which, it appears, from books found on the premises, has long existed in this neighbourhood, carrying on their trade to a great extent.—Another seizure was effected on Wednesday, at a house in Water-lane, Hackney. In the back room on the ground-floor, a large copper still, set in brickwork, which had recently been worked off, with a small quantity of illicitly-made spirits, was found. The rest of the working had been removed by the men belonging to the place. There were about one hundred gallons of molasses wash prepared for distillation, a number of tubs, pipes, and the general stock-in-trade of a contraband distillery. Two females were found in the house, who gave the names of Phoebe West and Ann Brown, the latter of whom was recognised as an old offender, having been detected in a similar transaction in 1847, when she suffered three months' imprisonment. Both women were given into custody. While the Excise officers were in the house, preparing to despatch their seizure to the Excise warehouses, a gentle tap was given at the door, which was opened, and a man bearing a bag of molasses, entered, who was also given in charge.

POSTSCRIPT.

FIRE IN GRAY'S-INN-LANE—LOSS OF LIFE.

On Friday (yesterday) morning, about one o'clock, a fire took place in the house of Mr. Powell, optician, Gray's-inn-lane, a few doors from Holborn. About two o'clock the flames were subdued; not, however, until Mr. Powell's house and the contents were destroyed, and the two houses on each side damaged. After some time, the inmates were ascertained to have been saved, except two (a man and woman) lodgers in the upper rooms. The woman, who was far advanced in pregnancy, was found lying by the windows on their own floor, and deceased's husband was found lying on his back, apparently lifeless, in the yard. Both were instantly removed: the former in a shell to St. Andrew's workhouse; and the latter to King's College Hospital, but so dreadfully burnt that the medical authorities considered his case hopeless. All the lodgers were persons in poor circumstances, and have lost every portion of their humble furniture. Mr. Powell is insured in the Licensed Victuallers' Office.

ANOTHER FIRE.—Before the fire in Gray's-inn-lane was entirely extinguished, another of great loss and serious injury to the inmates happened at the Surrey Ale Stores, nearly opposite Kennington Church. The firemen succeeded in staying the progress of the flames, not, however, until the greater portion of the stores were destroyed, and the premises adjoining, belonging to Mr. Smith, a hosier, and Mr. Edwards, grocer, were damaged. Messrs. Edwards and Smith are insured in the County and Imperial, and Mr. Yarrington in the Phoenix.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Thursday.

It is agreed on all hands that, whether the expedition to Rome were intended *bond fide* for the protection and liberation of the Pope, or was, as some persons affirm, a mere electioneering manoeuvre, it has already a most advantageous influence on the prospects of General Cavaignac.

There was to-day a manifestation in favour of Prince Louis on the Place Vendôme, provoked, as was expected, by the recent manifestation in favour of General Cavaignac. Notwithstanding the efforts of the police to clear the place, an immense concourse of persons was collected in front of the hotel. When Prince Louis came out to go to the Assembly, he was saluted by cries of "Vive Napoleon! Il nous le faut!"

The debate on the Italian question was opened to-day by M. Ledru-Rollin, who attacked the Government for having refused its assistance to Milan or to Venice, and for not having protested against the murder of Blum, and yet for having, with much less ground, hastened to intervene in favour of the Pope against his subjects. He said it was impossible to make a distinction between the spiritual and temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and that, in relation to any political intervention, he must be regarded as a temporal sovereign. He further contended that General Cavaignac had exceeded his powers by ordering the expedition without consulting the Assembly, that body being in full session.

General Cavaignac spoke in defence of the measure he had adopted, and, having concluded, several orders of the day were proposed, but the Assembly gave priority to the following: "The Assembly, approving of the measure of precaution taken by the government for assuring the personal liberty of the Pope, and reserving its ultimate decision till all the facts are fully known, passes to the order of the day." Upon this the Assembly divided. Votes, 543; for, 480 against, 63; majority, 270.

The Chambre des Mises en Accusation and the authorities of the Court of Appeals of the Police Correctionnel, assembled respecting the proceedings to be instituted against the Ministers of Louis Philippe, have decided that there were no grounds for proceeding against any one of the persons implicated.

IRELAND.

STATE TRIALS.

THE WRITS OF ERROR.—On Friday week the arguments on the writs of error in the cases of the four prisoners convicted of high treason at Clonmel were brought to a close. Had Mr. Smith O'Brien's case been disposed of separately, judgment would have been pronounced forthwith; but the argument of the three other cases rendered it necessary, as Michaelmas Term ended on Saturday, to postpone the decision until Hilary Term, which will commence on the 11th of January next. Early in that term the Court of Queen's Bench will pronounce judgment in all the cases together. Meantime, the four prisoners will remain at the Richmond Bridewell.

Mr. Duffy will be tried at the county of Dublin commission, which opens on Tuesday, the 12th inst. The bills of indictment were found at the last commission.

The Tipperary commission, which had been adjourned to Tuesday, the 5th inst., for the trial of the peasants charged with taking part in the Ballingarry insurrection, it is understood, will not be held, and that the prisoners against whom bills for high treason had been found will not be tried until the spring assizes for South Tipperary.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.—His Excellency was expected in Dublin towards the close of the week.

DUBLIN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—No LORD MAYOR.—At the elections on Saturday last, Mr. J. Dunne, the Lord Mayor, was rejected for the ward of St. Andrew; he was, however, elected for St. Patrick's. But the election in the latter ward was illegal, two town-councillors instead of one having been chosen. The return is therefore void; and Mr. Dunne, not having a seat in the town-council, has actually ceased to be Lord Mayor. There is a clause in the Irish Municipal Act to meet this contingency, by requiring a new election for Lord Mayor within ten days after the office has become vacant. Mr. Dunne will be duly elected for St. Patrick's ward in a few days, and then he will be re-elected as Lord Mayor by the corporation.

ILLNESS OF T. B. M'ANUS.—It is stated in the *Freeman's Journal*, that on Saturday night Mr. M'Anus was attacked with a violent fit of retching and other symptoms indicative of cholera. He continued very ill all night, and at an early hour on Sunday morning the Governor of Richmond Bridewell despatched a messenger for the medical attendant of the prison. In the meantime the prisoner got relief, and by the evening was much improved and going on quite favourably. The attack was a bilious affection.

THE CLEARANCE SYSTEM AND INCREASE OF PAUPERS.—In Kilrush union, in the last twelve months, 2000 houses have been levelled. There are 4100 paupers in the several union workhouses of Limerick—a number never before approached.

ORANGE CLUBS.—The nightly meetings of these Clubs are becoming really formidable. They assemble generally when the working classes should be in bed; and true to the old peep-o'-day principle, rarely think of breaking up before cock crow.—*Belfast News-Letter*.

THE POOR-LAW AND EMIGRATION.—The local papers of the southern, and some, too, of the eastern counties, are almost wholly engrossed with comments upon the progress of depopulation, ejection of tenantry, and the emigration, or rather flight, of farmers, all of which are attributed to the working of the Poor-law; and they certainly make out a case sufficiently strong to demand the attention of the Legislature to this genuine grievance of all classes of Irishmen.

UNCULTIVATED STATE OF THE LAND.—In various parts of the south, especially in those districts in the counties of Limerick and Clare where the "clearance system" is in progress, considerable tracts of land are totally neglected, and no steps are yet taken to prepare for next year's crops. A Correspondent of the *Limerick Examiner* says:—"The entire country, from Kilmallock on to Knockderry, Newcastle, and Rathkeale, is in a most wretched and sterile condition; no appearance of the least activity or inclination to put in any seed, or prepare for it either by gentle or simple. In this range of 35 miles I saw only two fields tilled."—The *Limerick Chronicle* contains the following on the same painful subject:—"A gentleman who rode through the barony of Kenry on Wednesday last, assures us he did not see a plough at work in any field he passed by. Kenry, hitherto, was one of the best baronies in this county where the farmers prepared their ground for seed corn. In the neighbourhood of Newmarket-on-Fergus and Six-mile-bridge several hundred acres of land are left tenantless, and utterly bare of cultivation; in the latter district, a great part of Baron Richards' estate."

THE POOR-LAW AND THE IRISH GENTRY.—Sir Richard O'Donnell, a Baronet of ancient family in Mayo, who has long been distinguished for his efforts to stimulate industry in the western province, has undertaken the duties of collecting the poor-rate in three electoral divisions of Westport, one of the most destitute unions in that part of the country. Before Sir Richard became the collector, even when the tax was comparatively moderate, it had been a work of extreme difficulty to obtain the rates by any means; but now the case is quite different, and for two years they have been paid to the satisfaction of the vice-guardians. In a letter to the *Evening Mail*, Sir Richard O'Donnell sets at defiance all the reflections cast upon the avocation he has chosen. "In no instance," he says, "has a cow, horse, or animal of any kind been seized, nor the services of police or soldiers required. I undertook this office for no sordid motive; but I am willing yet to be more vile in your eyes, if, by thus placing myself in such a position as poor-rate collector, I can inculcate obedience to the laws, and protect my poor neighbours from unnecessary expenses." This is a very novel and a highly gratifying avowal from a Connaught squire of the first class. "It is an indication of practical good sense in the very part of Ireland where it is most wanted."

COURT OF ERROR, DUBLIN.—SUGDEN, PLAINTIFF IN ERROR, v. KELLY.—On Tuesday the Judges assembled to pronounce their decision in this case. The question at issue between the parties was, as to who was entitled to the office of Assistant Registrar of the Court of Chancery. The office having become vacant while Sir Edward Sugden was Chancellor, he appointed his son, the plaintiff in error, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Kelly, the defendant in error, claimed the appointment in right of his holding the office of chief or first clerk, which, he contended, entitled him to the office of assistant registrar on a vacancy occurring. To enforce his claim, he instituted proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, under a writ of *quo warranto*, and the decision of that Court being in his favour, Mr. Sugden appealed from it, and brought a writ of error. The case was fully argued some days since, and this day was appointed for giving judgment. All the Judges attended except the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Mr. Justice Moore. Each of their Lordships gave judgment, stating at length their reasons for the decision at which they arrived. The result was, that Mr. Justice Jackson, Baron Lefroy, Mr. Justice Ball, Baron Richards, Mr. Justice Perrin, Mr. Justice Torrens, the Chief Baron, Baron Pennefather, and the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, decided that the right to make the appointment was in the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Justice Crampton alone was of opinion that Mr. Kelly was entitled to the office.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—On Thursday (St. Andrew's Day), the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society was held; when the Earl of Rosse was elected President, in the room of the Marquis of Northampton, resigned. The council were also elected for the ensuing year. For the offices of secretaries there was a contest; the numbers at the close being:—S. H. Christie, Esq., M.A., 215; Thomas Bell, 134; W. R. Grove, Esq., M.A., 104; and Messrs. Christie and Bell were accordingly elected. In the evening, the customary dinner took place at the Freemasons' Tavern.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—The 183rd festival of the Scottish Hospital (on St. Andrew's Day) was celebrated at the London Tavern on Thursday, for the benefit of that society; the Right Hon. Sir James Duke, M.P., Lord Mayor, in the chair. The usual national and loyal toasts were given and warmly responded to; especially a compliment paid to the Queen for her visit to Scotland, when all Europe was convulsed, and Sovereigns in danger. The Right Hon. chairman then went into a statement of the advantages, objects, and position of the Society, and his address was received with loud applause, whilst his advocacy produced contributions to a considerable amount. The gathering was principally of Scots; and nearly all visitors were clad in Scottish costume, and well they looked. The Campbell and the Douglas plaids were predominant. Several military and naval officers replied to the toasts—and "the Chisholm" made an excellent speech in favour of the society.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—On Wednesday a general court of the governor of this corporation was held, to receive the half-yearly report of the general committee on the state of the charity, to elect auditors for the year ensuing, and to elect by ballot 25 children (18 boys and 7 girls) into the school. The report of the general committee, which was read and adopted, stated that the bill for incorporating the charity had passed the committee of the House of Lords without alteration, and had received the Royal assent; that the schools are in an efficient state, and contain now 102 boys and 63 girls, and, with the 25 to be elected this day, the numbers will stand thus—120 boys and 70 girls; total, 190; and good health generally prevails in the schools, and not one death has occurred amongst the children during the year. The six orphan children from the Paris institution were kept in the schools for six months without any charge to the refugee committee. They have now left the institution, having been placed by that committee under their former schoolmaster. As the result of the fancy sales of 1847-8, the sum of £1498 10s. 11d. has been passed to the treasurer's account as a net profit to the charity in aid of the building fund, besides which numerous donations and annual subscriptions have arisen out of the scheme. The sum realised at the dinner held under the presidency of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., was £746 13s. 6d. As showing the public sympathy in behalf of the charity, it was stated further, that, in Nov., 1841, the number of candidates was only 21; now they are 113. There were admitted during that year fifteen children; during the present year fifty will have been admitted, and the same number were admitted last year. To meet the greatly increasing expenditure, a large addition must be made to the annual contributors to the charity, or the building at Haverstock-hill cannot be fully tenanted for some time to come. The report concluded by calling for increased exertions in aid of the charity, in order to render it efficient to carry on the benevolent purposes for which it was instituted. Resolutions were also passed for authorising a deed of indemnity to the trustees of the property of the charity, for transferring the funded property of the institution from the names of the trustees to the corporation, and for carrying into effect by the general committee the various agreements made by the trustees for leasing the landed property of the charity in the City-road, and for leasing a portion of the copyhold land at Haverstock-hill for building purposes, and to dispose of and convey away a piece of freehold land in the same locality. The election of the children was then proceeded with; and the eighteen boys and seven girls whose names stood highest on the list having been declared duly elected, the proceedings terminated.

FEMALES' GUARDIAN SOCIETY.—The eighteenth annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this excellent institution was held at the asylum of the society, North-side, Bethnal-green, on Tuesday evening; William Edwards, Esq., in the chair. The committee's report for the past year stated that the financial position of the society is gradually becoming less and less satisfactory; and that, notwithstanding the practice of the utmost economy, and the great and productive industry of the inmates, the present income falls much below the expenditure, and has necessitated a recourse to drawing upon a small reserve fund of £400 in Exchequer-bills during the last and the current year, in order to meet the necessary outgoings; so that, unless public charity comes powerfully to its aid, another two years threaten the institution with an inability to proceed. However, the committee have not as yet suffered their financial difficulties to operate against the admission of any promising applicants; and, consequently, the numbers in the asylum have not been reduced. The last report left 33 under the care of the society, since which 94 more have been received, making together 127. Of these, 39 have been restored to their friends, 20 placed in service or satisfactorily provided for, 33 discharged or withdrawn, and one has died, leaving 34 now under the protection of the society. The total number of females who have partaken of the advantages of the institution since its original foundation is 2090, of whom 588 have been restored to their friends, 494 placed in service or satisfactorily provided for, 54 sent to their respective parishes, 900 discharged or withdrawn, 20 have died, and 34 remain still under the society's care. The accounts (made up to December 31, 1847) showed an income of £953 11s. 8d., £103 12s. 8d. of which, however, accrued from the sale of an Exchequer-bill; and the total expenditure left a balance of £40 16s. 3d. in the society's favour. The committee's report was unanimously adopted.

BRIDEWELL AND BETHLEM HOSPITALS.—The meeting of governors, on Monday last, when the question came on for discussion relating to the appointment of governors by the president and treasurer without donation to the funds of the hospital, was numerously attended. The discussion produced an animated debate, the resolution proposed being, "That the privilege of appointing one governor annually to these hospitals be continued to the new treasurer, provided always such governors so appointed do pay the sum of £50, as is the custom in the other Royal hospitals." To that resolution Mr. Henry Kemble proposed an amendment, "That, during the presidency of the present president, no alteration be made in the privilege of the treasurer." The opposition to the original resolution was based upon the ground of its being undesirable to make any alteration until the president's death or retirement. The discussion lasted a considerable time, but the question was at length put, and the amendment was negatived by 22 to 8. The original motion was then carried, only one hand having been held up against it.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—A special general meeting of the governors of this hospital for the insane was held on Tuesday at the George and Vulture Tavern, Lombard-street, Mr. Shaw Lefevre in the chair. The resignation of Mr. Henry Lambert, the resident apothecary, was received and accepted, and the situation declared vacant. Mr. Lambert retires from ill-health, after having performed the duties of his office for eight years to the entire satisfaction of the board. A resolution, highly complimentary to Mr. Lambert, was carried unanimously. According to the last report, there were 34 males and 68 females in the hospital at the commencement of the year; and there were admitted 71 males and 125 females during the year. Of the total number of patients, 101 were cured, being equal to 64½ per cent.; uncured, 49, equal to 31½ per cent.; dead, 7, equal to 4½ per cent. The total receipts during the past year were £7163 15s. 11d., including £5065 5s. 11d. dividends on funded property. The disbursements amounted to £5328 16s. 2d., leaving a balance of £1834 19s. 9d. in the hands of the treasurer. There have already been numerous applications for the vacant office.

IRON, HARDWARE, AND METAL TRADES' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Monday, a general meeting of the members of this charitable institution was held at the London Tavern, when the election of three men and two women on to the funds of the institution, out of a list of thirteen candidates, was proceeded with; T. B. Simpson, Esq., the treasurer, in the chair. The charity, he said, was at present in its infancy, but each succeeding year its funds and prospects had continued to progress, the donations and subscriptions of the last year amounting to £1016 11s. 6d., whilst in the first year they only amounted to £346 10s. During the first year the funded property of the society had been increased by the addition of £950 Three per Cent. Consols, and of £800 Three per Cent. Reduced, making a total of £2750 standing in the names of the trustees on behalf of the society.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—The female class of this establishment has been removed to rooms in the upper part of a house nearly opposite Somerset House, over a wholesale soap-dealer's shop. The cause assigned for this change is the necessity for separating the junior class of boys from the advanced pupils. From whatever cause the change has been effected, the rooms taken are, it appears, most ineligible, being so small as only to allow two students to practise with convenience in each; and yet this ill-adapted arrangement cost a rental of £200 a year.

REGENT-STREET.—Amongst the recent architectural improvements of Regent-street may be noticed the reconstruction—with a much embellished exterior, as well as interior—of Warren's Hotel, at the corner of Charles-street, St. James's, one of the most patronised of the occasional abodes of the nobility, and of the higher clergy, particularly.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 25.—The number of births registered in the metropolis during the above week was 1366, of which 696 were males, and 670 females; being 75 more than those of the preceding week. The deaths of the week were 1207 (585 males, and 622 females), being 159 less than the births, and 53 more than the average of weekly deaths, and 19 more than the deaths of the preceding week. The following were the diseases, the deaths from which principally exceeded the weekly average:—Small-pox 27 (average 19), scarlatina 118 (average 47), hooping-cough 36 (average 34), diarrhoea 27 (average 21), cholera 34 (average 1), typhus 70 (average 50), erysipelas 13 (average 9), cancer 29 (average 15), tabes mesenterica 21 (average 13), hydrocephalus 36 (average 32), paralysis 24 (average 20), delirium tremens 6 (average 3), disease of the brain 15 (average 11), bronchitis 81 (average 61). Those diseases, on the contrary, the deaths from which were less than the average, were principally the following:—Measles 19 (average 44), drowsy 14 (average 25), consumption 103 (average 134), cephalitis 6 (average 12), convulsions 37 (average 49), pneumonia 97 (average 114), asthma 21 (average 26), disease of the lungs 13 (average 15), disease of the liver 9 (average 11), disease of the kidneys 4 (average 7), childbirth 6 (average 10), causes not specified 1 (average 5). There was nothing remarkable about the cholera cases reported this week. Of the total number who died during the seven days, 118 were destroyed by scarlatina, and 70 by typhus—two diseases which continue to be much more fatal than the dreaded cholera.

THE CHOLERA.—The returns for the past week show that the disease is rapidly decreasing in its virulence.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The scientific public have been thrown into a state of great excitement by the statements which have appeared concerning the electric light. Holders of gas property are suffering from a positive panic, and shoals of letters are daily sent from all parts of the country enquiring most anxiously about this new invention. The gas engineers are positively besieged; and, if we are rightly informed, works in contemplation have actually been postponed to ascertain the practicability of this new invention. All new applications, according to some philosophers, "will not do." Dr. Lardner proved mathematically, that steamers could not cross the Atlantic, but they have crossed it. Sir Humphrey Davy declared that London would be blown to atoms if the gas receivers were not surrounded with vast mountains of earth. The mountains, however, have not been raised, and London stands. Facts of this kind are always quoted by inventors to show the fallacies into which opposing minds may run, but they themselves forget the fruitless search after the philosopher's stone.

The public expect great things from electricity, and delight to receive any new adaptation. Electro-metallurgy ran like wildfire through the country, and the people are now eagerly waiting for some other application. Some years since the American people were electrified by a newspaper announcing that it was printed by electricity; but unfortunately this boast was untrue, and up to the present time no practical application of force or light has been derived from electricity. Now the beauty of electric light is well known to scientific men. It is the most lovely of all forms of artificial light, and a garden lit up by its agency appears a paradise upon earth, and even a small light illuminates to excess a moderate-sized room. Ten years ago, Jacobi declared that he kept a large saloon constantly illuminated by voltaic light; but upon further investigation, the rumour, as far as an economical and practical application, was found to be unfounded, and the subject dropped.

The difficulties attending the use of the voltaic light are two-fold: one a trifling mechanical difficulty at the point where the light is visible; the other the expense and trouble of making the battery where the power is generated. The former difficulty has not up to the present time occupied the attention of scientific men, because in their opinion the obstacles in the battery were insurmountable. This mechanical difficulty has been partially overcome by the present patentee, Mr. Staité, as by his clock-work arrangement the difficulty which attends the disintegration of the poles has been lessened.*

The more serious difficulty, however, of the trouble and expense attending the working of the battery, has been, in all the accounts which we have seen, too much slurred over. The public have a right to be fully satisfied upon this point; but, notwithstanding all general statements of economy, this light cannot be regarded as a practical affair until a minute description is given of the kind of battery employed, the number of cells which are requisite to obtain the end, and the absolute waste in the battery per hour as deduced from direct experiment. We are afraid that the poisonous fumes of nitrous gas, which we detected by their noxious odour, will for ever preclude the introduction of the apparatus into the interior of dwelling-houses, and certainly their presence was anything but in favour of the probable success of the invention.

A company may as well be formed to change lead into gold, as to obtain light without change of matter. In obtaining light from candles, the tallow is changed into water and carbonic acid; in obtaining light from a battery, the zinc is changed into sulphate of zinc; or, where the nitric acid batteries are employed, changes are occurring at both poles of the battery—an effect which is analogous to burning the candle at both ends.

The economic production of force has been minutely considered in Smee's "Sources of Physics,"† which should be read by all experimenters in these subjects, as he demonstrates the principles which regulate these phenomena. Mr. Smee states that (p. 121) "if we compare carbon and hydrogen with zinc for the production of force, we find a wide difference in these respects; the equivalent of the latter being thirty-two times more than hydrogen, and its energy of combustion with oxygen not so intense."

Further on he states that zinc is about 1000 times more costly than coals for the production of power, whence we may infer that it will be about twenty times dearer than candles.

This difference is not so great but that the extreme excellence of the light might render it worth its additional cost; and it is just possible that in the burning of candles as much force may be wasted in the production of heat instead of light; for if much heat be generated in candles, and but little in the voltaic light, the latter may actually be the most economical in theory.

In these considerations we have only studied the possibility of obtaining the light at all in an economical manner, but we must not forget the amount of labour and knowledge required to keep a series of batteries in good working order, a labour only sufficiently appreciated by those who have actually performed the feat, and which would be a serious bar to its extensive application. The Electric Light, however, has our warmest sympathies; and, whilst we fear that our friends the gas-makers will continue their vociferous for the next half-century, yet shall we rejoice if great national banquets or great national assemblies, such as the Houses of Parliament, may be illuminated by this most perfect of all artificial illuminators: but, until we are satisfied by more positive information as to its expense, we must consider it as hitherto a costly experimental toy.

NEW CATHEDRAL OF SAINT ISAAC, AT ST. PETERSBURG.

ISAAC OF DALMATIA was the patron, in the Greek Catholic Calendar, of Peter the Great's birthday; and, accordingly, the church in the Naval Yard of the infant city was built in honour of that Saint—of timber simply, and with no pretension to beauty or magnificence—by the Tzar, who felt that his successors would not leave his manifest desire neglected. The hope was well fulfilled, for the structure which he raised in stone, after fire had destroyed his first labour, gave way, in 1768, to one of marble, more suited to the fashionable character which his *quartier* had obtained. This building, very handsome of its sort, and resembling, in style, St. Mary-le-Strand, sufficed till 1817; when the Emperor ordered the Chevalier de Montferand to design such an alteration as would give it an importance worthy of the Russian capital. The principles insisted upon, viz. leaving the sanctified east end standing, and placing the dome and two chief entrances facing new streets, were no slight problems—in the solution of which the architect may be said to have thoroughly succeeded.

The arrangements for commencing (usual under that despotic *régime*—might give useful lessons to this country) were, to form on the spot, as carefully as it intended to endure, offices for the chiefs, residences for the storekeepers and watchmen, foremen, clerks, and assistants, and spacious accommodation for the artificers. The yard contains, besides these, barracks for soldiers on guard, storehouses, smithies, machinery of all sorts, with steam power, and immense buildings for the purpose that everything worked on the ground might be done in a closed room. This occupied one year; so that the last "first," or, more properly, "foundation" stone, was not laid until August 6, 1819. The operation consequent on driving 10,762 piles for a foundation in a damp soil liable to be overflowed, was the work of ten engines during the succeeding year. Then, the whole surface was covered with two layers of blocks of granite, beautifully worked, never again to be seen, as they are fifteen feet below the surface of the street. They serve as a base to the walls of the cathedral, of which the more important are granite, to the level of the pavement; the remainder being constructed with compact masonry of picked stones, laid and rammed exactly like our road paving, bed upon bed.

We must not hesitate to say that a great architectural fault has been committed, viz. that whereas in the cathedrals of Notre Dame and St. Paul the ground occupied by the walls in relation to the space they include is one-seventh and one-sixth respectively, in this edifice, on the lowest calculation, it amounts to one-fourth, and might be strained to one-third. The crypt formed below the church is approached by granite staircases, each nine feet wide, and contains twenty stoves, to furnish warm air to the church.

The portico on each front consists of twelve Corinthian columns, each 7 feet diameter, and 37 feet long, in one block in the quarry: they are the largest monoliths yet employed for such purposes; those of the Pantheon at Rome, only 47 feet, excelling in size all those of antiquity remaining. The dome is surrounded by twenty-four columns, each 42 feet, and the campanili have similar ornaments, 30 feet each in height; this series of 104 monolithic granite columns is unsurpassed in number, size, and costliness by any other such work of ancient or modern art. A remarkable fact was discovered in their excavation, viz. that the simultaneity with which the workmen were made to place their tools, to raise their arms, and deliver their blows, detached such enormous masses from the living rock with little expenditure of time or trouble. The celebrated erection of the obelisk in the Vatican loses its importance in comparison with the raising of the first portico column of this new Cathedral, which was fixed in its place in 40 minutes, before the present Emperor and Empress, the Grand Duke, and a crowd of much-excited spectators. The twenty-four columns of the dome each weighed in the quarry 66 tons, and each was raised 150 feet into its place in two hours, by the efforts of 300 men, in perfect silence, the ringing of a bell giving the signals of command: the first was placed 28th November, 1837, and all were finished in two months of Russian winter.

The main walls of the building above the granite plinth are faced externally and internally with white marble from Finland and from Italy, where new quarries were opened, for which roads were made, and bridges and houses built, to get a marble superior to that of Carrara. The second fault in the design is the excessive height above the great cornice of attic wall, which arose from a desire to screen the roofs, which are of bronze, or copper, on iron framing. They had better have been visible. The groups in the tympanum, or triangular space in each pediment, with the figures at the angles and on the summit, are of plaster, electro-bronzed; as are also the twenty-four bronze angels, 9 feet high, and each weighing 34 cwt. (the weight of each of the iron

* We must not forget to mention at the present time that Dr. Priest has lately contrived a pretty application of this disintegration to the engraving of the hardest steel, and has published an example of his process in his interesting pamphlet.
† Sources of Physics; Kenshaw, 358, Strand.



THE NEW CATHEDRAL OF SAINT ISAAC, AT ST. PETERSBURG.

columns in the Regent's Quadrant). The balustrade beneath the figures is also bronzed. We should here remark, that the great number of bronze capitals, bases, figures, and other ornamental details which are not gilt, is too heavy in effect, and not likely to accord with the rest of this remarkable building.

The dome, which has a very beautiful outline, of very high merit, is, internally, avowedly constructed on the principal of that of St. Paul's; but instead of timber, brick, and stone, the Russian dome is of iron, filled in with vases like our garden-pots, which the architect deemed the best mode of obtaining the junction of strength with lightness. Externally, it is covered with bronze, divided by twenty-four bold ribs, and gilt in three thicknesses of leaves of sterling gold. This operation was entrusted to the supervision of three of the principal guilders of St. Petersburg, who rejected every leaf that showed any, however slight, defect on being tested. The gilders worked in glass masks, with air-tubes like an elephant's proboscis down to the knees, to avoid the effects of the mercurial amalgam; the electro process not having been then discovered. Deprived of the easily imagined effect produced by the reflection of the sunlight, this ovoid of pure gold relieves itself at twilight in simple majesty against the azure sky; but its greatest glory is at night, when a thousand sparkling lights are constellations surrounding the far-beaming emblem of our religion.

In the construction of the dome, there were used, of copper 52½ tons; of brass, 32½ tons; of wrought iron, 524½ tons; of cast iron, 1068 tons; and of ducat gold, 247 lbs. (i. e. £10,000).

The seven portals of the Church will be bronzed by the process already mentioned. Three of these doors are 30 feet high and 12 feet wide; four others are 17 feet high and 8 feet wide. They contain 50 bas-reliefs, 63 statues, and 84 alto-reliefs, of religious characters and subjects. The doors shut against a middle pillar of vine-leaves and fruits.

The Church is placed with the altar at the east end; and the principal entrances are from the north and south, as above mentioned, a fault chargeable solely upon the ritual and the site.

Interiorly, the Cathedral is divided into a Greek cross, with the dome, as usual, at the centre, and four square chapels, each surmounted with a campanile, at the angles. Amongst the more striking decorations are 40 bronze angels, each 2½ feet high. The centre nave is 175 feet long, and 53 wide; the total length, 278 feet; the total width, 153 feet; ornamented at the east end by an iconostasis, or altar-screen, 150 feet long and 70 feet high, of white marble, encrusted with porphyry, jasper, and other precious stones, and enriched with eight Corinthian columns, 42 feet high, of malachite. This screen, serving to shut off the sanctuaries, is usually much adorned; and in this case the three screens will contain 223 works, by 28 different artists. The iconostasis, or image-bearer, stands on three steps of red porphyry; and the doors, into the chancel, 35 feet high and 14 feet wide, not very unlike that of the portico engraved, will be of silver.

The great bell is made of worn-out and recalled coin, weighs 1800 pounds, and in diameter is about 8 feet. The larger bells are all of a similar pattern as to form, though the embellishments differ. That (the largest) represented bears five ornaments, viz. Peter, Catherine II., Paul, Alexander, and Nicholas. Altogether, there are eleven bells, weighing 4711½ pounds, equal to 162,860 lbs.; they are all fixed, the clappers only moving.

The pictures throughout the Cathedral, at present, are only in oil; but it is intended to replace them with mosaics, after the same designs. They are in three tiers, painted on a gold ground, in most glowing colours, before which a profusion of massive silver lamps are pendent from the ceiling.

The dome is 69 feet diameter, 286 feet to the cupola of the lantern, and 332 feet to the top of the cross. The columns of the portico, 6 feet 6 inches diameter; 63 feet 6 inches high; and, with the entablature—14 feet 6 inches by 63 feet 6 inches—equal to 78 feet in height.

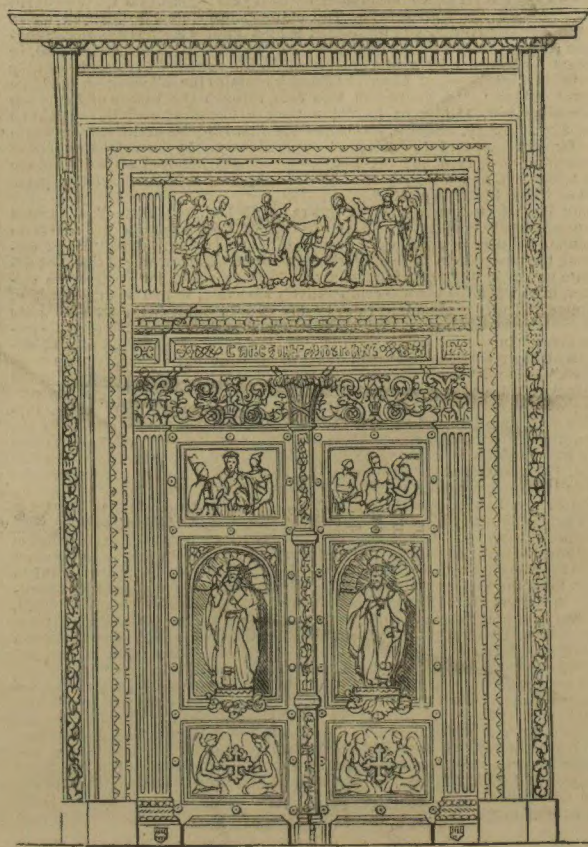
The extravagant use of the rich materials employed, the careful skill with which the architect has fulfilled his task, the excellent feeling for decorative art with which he has embellished this Cathedral of the Russian capital, and the brief space in which he has erected the lofty pile, must ever render the Church of St. Isaac one of the most striking edifices of the nineteenth century.

We are indebted for these details to the great work published by the Architect, who appears in the title-page as—

Auguste Ricard de Montferand, Conseiller d'Etat; Architecte en chef de cette Eglise; Officier de l'Ordre Royal de la Légion d'Honneur; Chevalier des ordres de St. Vladimir, 3me classe; de St. Anne en Brillants, 2d classe; de l'Aigle Rouge de Prusse; Membre de l'Académie Impériale des Beaux Arts de St. Petersburg; de l'Institut Royal des Architectes Britanniques; de l'Académie Impériale et Royale des Beaux Arts de Florence; de l'Académie Pontificale des Beaux Arts de St. Luc; Membre Titulaire de l'Institut d'Afrique; Membre de la Société de l'Histoire de France; Membre Correspondant de la Société Libre d'Emulation de Rouen, &c.



THE GREAT BELL.



THE BRONZED GATE.

Rembrandt f 1637



PORTRAIT OF A BURGOMASTER, PAINTED BY REMBRANDT.—FORMERLY IN THE ORLEANS GALLERY, AND RECENTLY SOLD AT STOWE.

THIS magnificent Picture was numbered Lot 435 in the Catalogue of the recent Sale at Stowe, and thus described:—

REMBRANDT.—A Burgomaster, in a black dress, seated: he has his right hand raised in the act of speaking; he wears a skull-cap and ruff, and has fine grey hairs. This magnificent production is from the Orleans Gallery: 4 ft. 5 in. by 3 ft. 4 in., upright.

The personage represented is Renier Anslø, and not the Burgomaster Six, as described in the Orleans Collection, which was sold in 1795.

The Picture before us was bought at Stowe on the twenty-fourth day's sale (September 15th, 1848), by Mr. Farrer, of Wardour-street, for the sum of £850 10s.; who has, we believe, relinquished it to Lord Ward.

This Portrait was painted in the year 1637, the year in which Smith, in "The Life of Rembrandt," in his "Catalogue of Painters," says, the master "again appeared with increased splendour." Rembrandt was at this time 31 years of age, in the middle of his life. It is in the finest manner of the master; or, as a critic in the *Athenæum* remarks, "it is one of his most elaborated life-sized studies. It has a rare union of

finish and effect. Its tone is gorgeous, and its touch careful and transparent."

This Picture has been engraved by Guttentag; and there is an Etching of Anslø, by Rembrandt himself.

Opportunely enough, we have just received from the publisher a handsome tribute to the genius of Rembrandt by a distinguished living Artist*. As the work reached us at a late hour, we can only quote from the section upon "Colour" the following admirable observations upon Rembrandt's Portraits, in comparison with those painted by Reynolds:—

The number of portraits Rembrandt painted of himself is a proof of the little encouragement he received in painting the portraits of others. From Sir

* REMBRANDT AND HIS WORKS: comprising a short Account of his Life; with a Critical Examination into his Principles and Practice of Design, Light, Shade, and Colour. Illustrated by Examples from the Etchings of Rembrandt. By JOHN BURNET, F.R.S., Author of "Practical Hints on Painting." Published by D. Bogue, 86, Fleet-street.

Joshua's hand we have but two or three while from Rembrandt's we have nearly fifty. Yet, with all the deficiencies in the art of making up a beautiful face, Rembrandt frequently produced portraits of great feminine beauty: witness "The Lady with the Fan," in the collection of the Marquis of Westminster, and "The Lady," in the Royal Collection. Had he got the same models of female beauty that Titian and Reynolds had, he would, in all probability, have transferred them to the canvas with the same truth and intenseness of feeling that guided his pencil in other matters. Rembrandt's style was that which would have suited Oliver Cromwell, who, when he sat for his portrait, made it a *sine quâ non* that the painter should leave out neither warts nor wrinkles. The same truth and verisimilitude that regulated his forms, guided his eye with respect to colour. In his earlier pictures, such as "The Ship-builder," in the Royal Collection, there is a greater degree of hardness and solidity of pigment than in his later works, which possess more the suppleness of flesh. This is also to be observed in the later works of Titian, Velasquez, and Reynolds, and in the later works of our Scottish Velasquez—Raeburn. The portraits of Gainsborough possess this in a high degree. What has been said with regard to Rembrandt laying on his colours with the palette-knife, is very much exaggerated. Many of his heads are as smooth as Reynolds's, and finished with great delicacy and precision; in fact, the versatility of his genius, and the wonderful command over his materials, from indefatigable practice, have given both his pictures and prints that character of having been done in the best style suited to accomplish

his object. * * * I think the money value of Rembrandt's portraits may be taken as a criterion of their intrinsic worth as works of art; other masters' decline in producing high prices, Rembrandt's increase—witness the portrait sold the other day at the Duke of Buckingham's, at Stowe;—though the half-length of a burgomaster whom few people ever heard of, it realised 700 guineas and upwards. No nameless portrait by Reynolds, under the same disadvantages, would produce an equivalent sum.

SUNDAY MORNING. THREAD THE NEEDLE. Drawn on Stone by John Absolon, and Lithographed by John Brandard. Published by Lloyd Brothers.

This is a pair of charming works, both as regards subject and artistic treatment. They are essentially domestic in character and interest, and on this account will doubtless become very popular. The original of the "Sunday Morning" was one of Mr. Absolon's contributions to the New Water-colour Painters' Exhibition of the present year. The scene is a country church-yard, in which are grouped villagers of almost every age and degree—from the squires, in their laced hats and silken hose, to those who are—

Poor, yet industrious, modest, quiet, neat.

The costume is that of the latter half of the last century, when three-cornered hats, long and full-skirted coats, flaunting straw hats, and mob-caps, lent a picturesque grace to many a crowd of Strophons and Peggys. We imitate their quaint fashions in the present day, as a relief to cold French taste. Mr. Absolon has turned the old costume to excellent account, and his group of villagers is worth a score of pictures from Longchamps. There is abundance of incident in the churchyard, perhaps in excess, which gives it the character of portraits of "the Seven Ages of Man." A group of rustic children, playing upon an altar-tomb, form a capital centre; and their listlessness contrasts well with the prim child of the better class, led by her father in the path to the church porch. However, we need not individualise the merits of the composition, as the picture will, doubtless, be remembered.

The original of the companion lithograph, "Thread the Needle," likewise by Mr. Absolon, has also been exhibited. It is a joyous picture of the old English pastime, played by some score of children of "a larger growth," in costume of artistic cut. The music is a pipe played by an old man, and a tabor by his shoeless son. The players are spirited and life-like, with here and there a spice of village coquetry.

These lithographs are large in size (each 34 inches by 15). They have been very effectively executed by Brandard, and very nicely printed by Hahnart.

W. ASTELL, Esq. Painted by **FREDERICK R. SAY.** Engraved by **G. R. WARD.** Mr. Say's finely characteristic portrait of Mr. Astell, who has frequently filled the chair of the Court of the East India Company, is here ably engraved by Mr. G. R. Ward, in mezzotint. Mr. Astell is highly respected in our first commercial circles, as well as in the county of Huntingdon, where his paternal seat is situated; and this portrait will prove acceptable to a large class of his admirers.

GEORGE HUDSON, Esq., M.P. of Newby Park and Lonsdale Park, York-shire. Painted by **FRANCIS GRANT, A.R.A.** Engraved by **G. R. WARD.**

This is a "first-class print," from Mr. Grant's whole-length portrait of the Railway Magnate, cleverly engraved by Mr. G. R. Ward. As the presentment of a man whose sagacity has worked with great influence upon the phase to which it has been directed, this print is a treasurable record; as well as a memorial of very remarkable individual enterprise.

ELIZA COOK. Drawn on Stone by **H. BRITTON WILLIS**, from a Painting by **J. WATKINS.**

The gifted poetess is seated upon the sea-shore, beneath a beetling cliff, with pencil in hand, as if to catch inspiration from her loved haunt. The likeness is good, and the expression verges upon melancholy musing. At her feet lies a favourite Newfoundland dog, looking in fondness to its mistress. The sea is billowy; and the dark clouds and hovering gull portend a storm. Beneath the picture is this descriptive epigraph from Miss Cook's poems:—

My Ocean altar, here my heart once more
Yields the wrapt worship that it did of old;
Again I dream upon thy lovely shore,
With spirit joy all worldliness and turmoil;
And he beside me, gentle, brave, and true,
Ready to breast thy billow, loves thee too.

The celebrated pictures by John Martin, "Belshazzar's Feast," and "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still," have recently been purchased of Mr. Collins, by Mr. James Palmer, of Liverpool. Of the former picture, Mr. Collins, some years since, executed a copy on glass, as a fire-screen, for the late Duke of Northumberland.

SALE OF HAYDON'S WORKS.—On Thursday, a valuable collection of chalk drawings by the late unfortunate Haydon was disposed of by public auction at the rooms of Messrs. Robins, Covent-garden. The collection consisted chiefly of sketches from the ancient masters; unfinished sketches of heads of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the late Mr. Daniel O'Connell, Lord J. Russell, and other eminent individuals. It also comprised the celebrated "sleeping head," exhibited at the British Gallery in 1822, which is considered by the cognoscenti to be one of the most exquisite specimens of native art; an unfinished gallery painting of Uriel and Satan, upon which the artist was engaged until a short time previous to his decease; a painting of Napoleon and hat, for the studio of Sir Robert Peel; a finely sculptured marble bust of General Washington, and a large number of miscellaneous sketches. Several *virtuosi* were present. The bidding was tolerably brisk; and, considering that the drawings were in a very crude and imperfect state, the prices they realised were extremely good. Five finished heads of Lord Melbourne, Lord Stanley, Earl Grey, Lord Althorp, and Sir F. Buxton, were sold for £2 7s. 6d. A head of Lord J. Russell brought £2 10s.; and the "sleeping head" was sold for £5 5s. Several anatomical studies, presented by Sir David Wilkie to Haydon, were sold at respectable prices; but many of the sketches realised very small sums. The whole of the proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the family of the lamented artist.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER.

MILLCENT, Duchess of Manchester, whose death occurred last week at Kimbolton Castle, in Huntingdonshire, was only daughter and heiress of the late General Robert Bernard Sparrow, of Worlingham Hall, Suffolk, by the Lady Olivia, his wife, daughter of Arthur, first Earl of Gosford, and descended from some of the most ancient Suffolk families, the Barnards of Brampton Park, the Benches of Henstead, &c.

Her Grace was born 25th January, 1798, and had, consequently, completed her 50th year. She married, 8th October, 1822, George, Viscount Mandeville (who eventually became Duke of Manchester), and had issue, William Drogo, Viscount Mandeville, a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, two other sons, and one daughter. The Duchess' mother, the excellent and venerable Lady Olivia Sparrow, of Brampton Park, still survives.

CHARLES BULLER, ESQ., M.P.

This eminent member of the Lower House, whose recent death in the prime of life is so much to be deplored, was the son of Mr. Charles Buller, a younger son of Mr. Buller, of Morval. Mr. Charles Buller, sen., distinguished himself in the civil service of the East India Company; the family had great Parliamentary interest in Cornwall, and Mr. Charles Buller, sen., represented in Parliament, for many years, West Looe, a nomination borough, which was swept away by the Reform Bill.

Mr. Charles Buller, jun., the subject of this notice, was born in Calcutta in August, 1806. He received his first education at Harrow. From thence he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where, even among the youthful Liberals of his day, he was remarkable for the lengths to which he carried his theories of liberty.

Mr. Charles Buller became a barrister of Lincoln's-inn, but not till a year after he had been returned to Parliament. His maiden speech was made in 1830, on Mr. Davenport's motion on the Currency. Mr. Buller was a steady opponent of the Corn-Laws long before those who have since given him office "took up" that question. He was against property qualification for members; in favour of triennial Parliaments; in favour of removing the Bishops from the House of Lords; and on almost every question of that class he was always ready to support the Radicals, even down to questions which were almost beneath the calibre of his mind. But, on the other hand, he was always a steady supporter of the Poor-Law Amendment Act, and voted and spoke in favour of National Education. In 1833, he stood forward to move an adverse amendment to the Irish Coercion Bill. The first decisive step he made on his own account in Parliament, which can be said to have established him in the high opinion of his contemporaries, was his speech on the Public Records—a luminous and brilliant effort, full of knowledge, most lucidly conveyed, and pregnant with valuable suggestions, which were afterwards adopted more or less in legislation. Steadily he made his way with the House; and, although the Whigs could scarcely count upon him as a supporter during the greater portion of his parliamentary life, yet when his policy had approximated somewhat nearer to that which, in theory, he had always advocated, the transition on his part from a state of independence to the acceptance of office was almost natural and inevitable. His final appointment to the office of President of the Poor-Law Board was at once received with approbation by the public; and, so far as he had the opportunity of developing his aptitude for the discharge of its functions, he has received the approbation of the public.

Mr. Buller's death, caused by typhus fever supervening upon surgical treatment, comes indeed with sudden gloom upon the public.

A portrait of Mr. Buller, with a memoir of his public life, appeared in our Journal for December 24, 1842.

THE REV. THOMAS PRICE.

This reverend and learned gentleman died lately, in the sixtieth year of his age, at Curndin, near Crickhowell, of which parish he was vicar. To his diligent researches in Welsh history, students are much indebted. He won a prize at the late Aberystwyth Gymregiddion, by a work called "Statuta Wallia; or the Statutes of Rhuddlan, by which Wales was annexed to England."

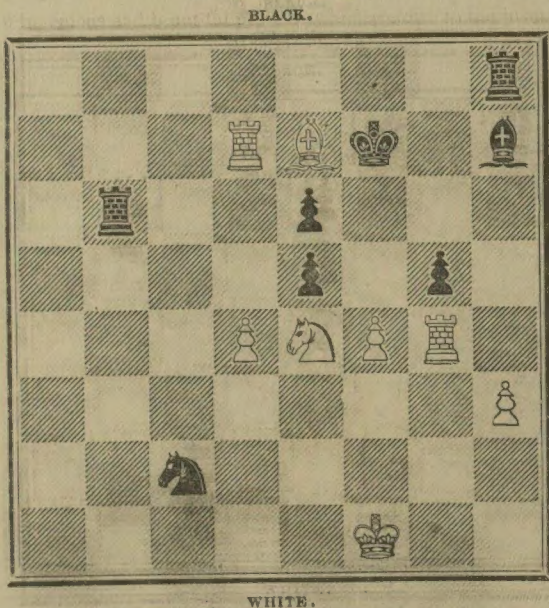
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "Mus. Doc."—Address to Herr Kling, Professor of Music, Cirencester-place, Fitzroy square, London.
- "Bath Duo."—You forget that Black, in No. 388, may Castle, and thus delay the Mate.
- "A Constant Reader."—The Queen stands on the square of her own colour.
- "F. C."—Surely an obvious Mate in two moves.
- "A Subscriber."—The Indian Problem gives the monthly wrapper of the Chess-Player's Chronicle.
- "Ardea."—See the notice above, to "Bath Duo."
- "G. S. J."—In reference to the Indian Problem, see the notice to "W." Your position No. 2 is now correct. No. 7 is ingenious. No. 8 and 10 are too easy. No. 9 is glaringly wrong, the White King being in check of Black's Q B Pawn. Enigma No. 387 is solved as follows:—White: 1. Kt checks. 2. Kt to Q 8th (dis ch). 3. Q to Q B 4th (ch). 4. Kt checks perpetually.
- "F. G."—The games played by Mr. Harrwitz, "blindfold," at Brighton, were in type last week, but we were compelled to postpone them from want of room.
- "Jareph."—I warmly thank you for the compliment conveyed in his poetical eulogy on the antiquity of Chess. In reply to his queries, he is informed: 1st. A player may Castle, checking the adverse King in the act. 2nd. The whole of the moves in the match by correspondence were given in our last Number. 3rd. The "express rule" alluded to has reference both to one's own and the adversary's pieces.
- "M."—Cape of Good Hope.—Very clever. It should have appeared last week, but that a trifling alteration in the arrangement of the men was indispensable, to prevent a double solution.
- "W. L."—Your last version never came to hand. It was probably written, like your former Problems, on a small slip of paper, which, amidst the mass of correspondence, got mislaid.
- "C. E. R."—Oxford.—Accept our best thanks for the diagrams, which, with the point you call attention to in Mr. Waller's valuable analyses, shall be examined.
- "S. M."—We will examine the variation you suggest. The moves given are of much earlier date than the works named.
- "W."—Manchester.—We should be happy to give you the moves, but are too much pushed for space. Why can you not get a copy of the magazine in which it appears?
- "Carlo Foliero."—Returning a piece to the square from whence you took it is no move. Having touched it, you must play it elsewhere.
- "F. W. C."—Next week, or in the Number following. In the meantime be good enough to examine it again with care.
- "B. M. P."—Quite correct.
- "Novice."—The White King could not take the Piece under such circumstances.
- "G. A. H."—You are right, both with regard to the Enigma and Match games.
- "Americus."—Ingenious, though not so clever as the first. Have they been printed?
- "W. L."—Jun.—It shall appear.
- "S."—The advantage of sacrificing the Pawn in the Evans Gambit is, that it takes the adverse B from the diagonal of your K B P, as well as opens a field of attack for your Queen. See the "Chess-Player's Handbook."
- "New Yorker."—"Mate" is merely an abbreviation of the word "Checkmate;" between which and Stalemate, to which condition you have reduced the game, there is all the difference of a won or drawn battle. See our Solution.
- "Edina."—You have signally failed in No. 252, and are as much in error respecting the preceding Problem.
- "Ampéaros."—We are quite sure you are mistaken in your assertion regarding our Problems; with those of other periodicals we have nothing to do.
- "N. M."—Cork.—It shall have a place among our Chess Enigmas.
- "M. U."—We shall be glad to see the Problem in question.
- "Dr. C."—Cape of Good Hope.—The notation you have adopted we will endeavour to decipher; but you should describe the positions on diagrams, and then the solutions shall be given immediately.
- "Masa."—It strikes us as an easy mate in two moves. White can play his Kt to Q 3d, and then mate with the Q at K B 4th. Is it not so?
- "Enthusiast."—St. Petersburg, is thanked for the trouble he has taken respecting M. Petroff's work. The solutions asked for are, of No. 247.—1. R to Q B 2d; 2. R mates. Of No. 254.—1. Kt to Q Kt sq; 2. P to Kt 7th; 3. P to Kt 8th, becoming a Kt, mates.
- "Theta."—The Problem in question was by Mr. J. R. Edney; the pieces disposed as follows:—White: King at his B 4th; K at Q sq; Kt at K B 3d. Black: King at his B 7th. White to play and mate in four moves.
- Solutions by "M. U." "Schachspieler," "F. G. R.," "Carlo Foliero," "W. J.," "H. V.," "Jordan F.," "R. J. C.," "A Member of the Belfast Chess-Club," "St. R.," "Rev. A. C. N.," "F. C.," "W. L. D. J.," "G. A. H.," "G. S. T.," "G. M.," "T. A. H.," "Otha," "W. L.," "Beta," "St. Neot's," "Jareph," "Woodstockensis," "Bath Duo," "W. I. P.," "Keyna," "J. T.," "Blackburn," "E. H.," "Lynn," "M. P.," "G. P.," "H. W.," are correct. Those by "M. E. R.," "H. C. C.," "C. H.," "High-street," are all wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 254.

An ingenious and beautiful position, which we owe to the invention of Mr. MEYMOTT.



White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London). 20. Q B to Q Kt 4th. Amsterdam to play.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. B to Q Kt 5th	R P takes B, or *	3. K takes K P	P to Kt 5th
2. B to K Kt 5th (ch)	K takes B.	4. Kt mates.	
* 1. WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
2. B takes Q B P	K to his 2d	3. Kt to Q 5th	K to Q B sq
	K to Q sq (a)	4. R to K R 8th—Mate.	
(a) 2. WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
3. R to R 8th (ch)	K to K B sq	4. Mates.	
	K to K 2d		

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 253.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. B to Q 4th (ch)	K to his 4th	3. K to his 6th	K takes Kt
2. R to K B 2d	K to Q 5th	4. B to Q B 5th—Mate.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

- No. 392.—By A. AMBLER.
White: K at his 2d, Q at her Kt 7th, B at Kt 2d; Kts at K R 7th and K Kt 6th; Ps at K Kt 3d, K 3d, and Q B 4th.
Black: K at B 4th, Rs at Q R sq and Q R 5th, Bs at K R 3d and Q B sq, Kt at K 8th, P at K 3d.
White to play, and mate in three moves.
- No. 393.—By an AMATEUR.
White: K at his B 2d, Q at Q Kt 4th, B at K R 5th, Kt at K B 3d; Ps at K R 3d, K Kt 2d, and Q 3d.
Black: K at his B 4th, Q at K B sq, B at Q B 3d, Kt at Q Kt 4th; Ps at K R 3d, K Kt 2d, K 3d, Q 3d and 4th.
White to play, and mate in three moves.
- No. 394.—By W. H. C.
White: K at his R 4th, R at Q 8th, B at Q 5th; Ps at K Kt 5th, K B 6th, and K 2d.
Black: K at his R 2d, R at K R sq, B at K Kt sq; Ps at K Kt 3d, K B 2d, and K 4th.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

[Paris, Wednesday Night.]

On the day that the news arrived of the Pope's pitiable plight, and of the orders given by the French Government for troops to depart for Civita Vecchia, there was a great catastrophe for Italy in Paris, by the closing of the Théâtre des Italiens. Yes, the famed Italian Opera of the French capital, in less than three months from the opening of the season, has closed its doors, and some hundreds of families are deprived of bread; for, although the principal singers were Italians, the band, chorus, and numerous *employés* were French. The reign of "Liberté, Egalité, and Fraternité" has been fatal to the locality where once fashion most did congregate. I arrived in time to be in at the death—to be present at the last representation. Alas! how altered the aspect of that once brilliant theatre—the Salle Ventadour. What a change in the *toilettes* of the company! what odd persons were seen in the best places of the house! The magnificent dresses of the ladies, with their display of costly jewellery and ornaments, were no longer visible: everything looked dull, dingy, and dreary.

The opera was Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan;" and, as fate decreed, two *débütantes* appeared for the first time, and for the last, unless M. Dufaure (the Minister) will have pity, and grant a sum of money to keep the theatre open, at least for this season. It was Madame Ronconi who was the *Maria*—a part which she sang at the Royal Italian Opera. Her talents are only adapted for the concert-room. She owed a good-natured reception to the genius of her husband, who, in *Chevreuse*, quite electrified the audience by his wonderfully impassioned acting and singing. His last scene has, to my mind, never been equalled, except by the elder Kean in the third act of "Othello." Ronconi was overwhelming in the display of combined rage, jealousy, and despair. The tenor Bordas, in the lover, was not wanting in energy, but his voice is not first-rate, and his style is defective. The new contralto, Mlle. Meric, is a charming singer. She played Alboni's part of *Gondi*. It was her first appearance on any stage, and a more triumphant one has rarely been witnessed. She is about twenty, and is handsome, with an easy and graceful deportment. Her voice is of extensive compass, combining the registers of the mezzo soprano and contralto, rich and round in volume, sweet and sympathetic in quality. Her method is raw; but where nature has been so bountiful, art will soon follow to give the finish and polish to the style. It is a long time since I have met with such a promising *débüt*.

On the horrors perpetrated by band and chorus I shall not dwell: the "rotten state of Denmark" was unmistakable; and the thorough independence of the *troupe* proved that the calls on the treasury had effected a revolution in discipline. The performance was on Saturday. On Monday, M. Dupin, the lessee, issued his decree to close. The *artistes* are trying to have another director, in order to open again; and as it is an axiom, that there are always speculators to be found mad enough to start a newspaper, or to open a theatre, perhaps the shutting of the Renaissance doors may not be final. But people are superstitious; and the fall of the Pope simultaneously with the failure of the Italian Opera here, is looked upon as ominous. Lablache, who has been travelling night and day from his villa, near Naples, to commence his duties here, only arrived the day after the Italiens had closed. The company consisted of Mme. Persiani, Mme. Castellani, Mme. Ronconi, Mlle. Bosio, Mlle. Clari, Mlle. Sara (Miss Houson), Mme. Bellini, Bordas, Soldi, Morelli, Arnaldi, Ronconi, and Lablache. Gris is in Paris, but will not sing again until her engagement begins in London, next April. Mario is in his native country, Sardinia.

Everything that has been published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the extraordinary success of Halévy's new opera, the "Val d'Andorre," is quite accurate. I witnessed this work last night. It is a *chef d'œuvre*. The house was crowded to excess, and is so on every representation. The drama, by M. St. Georges, is deeply interesting: it is a kind of "Maid and the Magpie" story. The acting and singing of Mlle. Darcler, as the heroine, are beyond all praise; and she is finely supported by a basso, M. Bataille. The other singers—Mlle. Lavoye, Mlle. Revilly, M. Audran, and M. Jourdan—are good, but not great; but it is in the perfection of the *ensemble* that is found the beauty of this opera. Halévy's music is delicious, full of quaint and elegant melodies, scored with consummate skill, and, in the concerted pieces, rising, at times, sublimely in dramatic intensity. It is a great work in every sense—pictorial, dramatic, and musical. If I am asked whether the "Valley of Andorra" would please an English public, I should refer to the execution of Anber's "Hay-dée," to show how a beautiful work may be travestied in such a manner that your London critics find the opera "weak," when, in reality, it is the very perverse and indifferent interpretation which ought to be censured. Darcler and Bataille excepted, the *artistes* in the cast of Halévy's opera are not at all distinguished; but the work was rehearsed for five months, and there is not a superfluous action whose actions are not made to complete the *tableau*. The Opera Comique will run the "Valley of Andorra" at least a hundred nights; so when the tide of success rolls in here, it is overwhelming.

As for the poor Théâtre de la Nation, formerly the vaunted Royal Academy, its position is deplorable. Clapisson's opera of "Jeanne la Folle" draws nothing to the treasury; and Cerito's star, as a *dansuse*, no longer is in the ascendant to make receipts. There is no prospect, before March, of a better state of things; but then, indeed, will be an event, no less than the production of Meyerbeer's long-promised opera, "Le Prophète." I can guarantee that it is actually in rehearsal three times per week. Madame Viardot and Roger are studying, under the directions of the composer, their characters. Enough has transpired already to pique curiosity, for the music that has been heard is spoken of as combining a sweetness of melody and a combination of dramatic power which will be worthy of the composer of the "Huguenots" and "Robert le Diable." Scribe's libretto is pronounced to be first-rate, affording the finest situations for spectacle and musical interest. There are six principal characters, of which three—the tenor, the contralto, and the soprano—are particularly striking. The *débüt* of Mlle. Lagrange in *Desdemona* is postponed, on account of the indisposition of Duprez.

Mr. Mitchell is here, organising his company for the Opéra Comique, which he will give from January to March, at the St. James's Theatre. The directors of the Royal Italian Opera are also in Paris, making arrangements for the season of 1849. Mr. Lumley is expected in December, for the same purpose, for her Majesty's Theatre.

Letters from St. Petersburg mention the very great success of Mlle. Corbairi in the parts of *Lucia* and *Linda*. She is an immense favourite, and has developed histrionic capabilities of a high order. The beauty of her organ is well known to the Paris and London amateurs. Coletti pleases, also, the Russians very much. The great contralto, Mlle. Angri, had recovered from her attack of cholera. Gardoni and Salvi were the tenors, and Tamburini and Tagliacoe the basses; and, with Mme. Frezzolini, the company was therefore strong.

The star in Italy, amidst all her revolutions, is now Miss Hayes. Her *Linda*, *Lucia*, *Desdemona*, *Amina*, &c., are written of by the Italian critics as magnificent creations.

MR. SAMUEL LOVER.—This highly gifted individual, after a most successful tour for upwards of two years throughout the United States, made his first appearance at the Whittington Club, on Wednesday evening, in one of his highly popular entertainments, with an entire budget of new songs.

THE THEATRES.

The activity of last week has been followed by some inaction in the dramatic world; nor do we suppose that very much in the way of novelty will be produced this side of Christmas, inasmuch as the preparations for the pantomimes and burlesques keep every department of the theatres in full employ.

The LYCEUM brought out a little piece on Monday called "An Appeal to the Public," being a very pleasant adaptation of a French vaudeville, "Sous une Porte-Cochère." The plot consists of a light *équivoque*, well managed; but the chief fun is derived from the opportunity taken by Mr. Charles Matthews, in the principal character, upon all occasions, to address himself to the audience confidentially, instead of thinking aloud, as is the case in the "asides" of a play. The effect of these little pieces of by-play is exceedingly diverting, and, as may be supposed, an ultra-ludicrous "hit" from time to time produces an explosion of laughter. It is entirely successful, and forms a capital finish to the evening's entertainment. The management was not so fortunate at the end of last week, when a farce, entitled "Two Owls in One Ivy Bush," met with a reception that precluded a second representation. The only excuse for its production must be that it was a translation of a piece called "Deux font la Paire," now playing with enormous success at the Vaudeville theatre in Paris. London and Paris audiences, however, occasionally differ widely in their notions of what is, or what is not, funny; and, in spite of some admirable acting by Mr. Frank Matthews, the "owls" were put entirely to flight by the noise of the public.

SADLER'S WELLS.

A benefit, in aid of the funds of the Italian School, 5, Greville-street, Hatton-garden, took place on Thursday evening at this theatre, under the especial patronage of Mrs. Milner Gibson—a lady who has been, at all times, one of the most valuable friends of the above deserving charity; and by her influence, and the aid of a large and fashionable connexion, no less than by her own private liberality, has established a high reputation for kindness and benevolence in all directions. On this occasion the house was crowded to the ceiling by such an audience as has not been seen at Sadler's Wells for many a long day; the boxes containing chiefly those whose names the public are familiar with as moving in the West End circles; whilst generally the class of audience was of a highly respectable character.

The play was "Coriolanus," of which we have before given an account, and it was admirably performed; successive representations having perfected the actors in their respective parts, and produced that unity so essential to the perfect representation of a drama. We were told that a large number of Italians are constantly in the habit of attending the Shaksperian performances at Sadler's Wells, and that it was on this account the theatre was chosen for the benefit. This is a high compliment, justly paid, to Mr. Phelps, and the management: equally so was the deep attention and loud but judicious applause bestowed upon the tragedy by an audience, the greater portion of whom, we expect, were far more accustomed to the light vaudevilles of the St. James's Theatre, and the music of the two opera-houses, than the higher class of legitimate drama. At the same time, nowhere could they see pieces, whatever their description, more sensibly put upon the stage, or evidencing more judicious care and intelligence in their getting-up, than at Sadler's Wells Theatre.

The Town-Council of Stafford has imposed a fine of £100 on Lieutenant Kenderdine, for refusing to fulfil the office of Mayor. Mr. James Tur-nock has since been elected!

COUNTRY NEWS.

The London Police Commissioners have issued an order that no officer shall enter a public-house, when off duty, in the purview of any court which he may have a prisoner in custody.

endowments of every kind, but especially against that likely to be proposed for the support of the Roman Catholic priests in Ireland. It was resolved that a memorial, founded on these resolutions, should be transmitted to Government.

Many difficulties undoubtedly must have stood in the way of a decision as to

Many difficulties undoubtedly must have stood in the way of a decision as to



NEW CHURCH OF ST. PAUL, CAMDEN-SQUARE.

NEW CHURCH OF SAINT PAUL, CAMDEN-SQUARE.

This noble edifice has been completed, or nearly so, as regards the exterior; but we regret to learn that a considerable sum is still requisite to defray the expense of the interior fittings. Yesterday week, a public meeting of the inhabitants of the locality in which the Church is situated was held at the temporary church, for the purpose of raising a sufficient fund for the completion of the great work. The Rev. Thomas Dale, the Vicar of St. Pancras, presided, and was supported by the clergy of the district, and from 300 to 400 of the inhabitants, members of the congregation of the temporary church of St. Paul. The Rev. Chairman addressed the meeting, and explained that the whole expense for the erection and completion of the Church would be £8603; of this sum, £3860 had been already subscribed and paid, leaving a balance of £4743 required. Of this sum, there was no reason to doubt that they would have assistance to the extent of £2000 from the Incorporated Society and the St. Pancras Church Building Fund; it was believed that the fittings, &c., of the temporary church would realise about £700; thus leaving the actual sum required to be raised for the completion of the Church, £2000. And, if £1000 of this sum could be raised before December 15, the Committee would be enabled to complete the edifice; and the builder would allow the remaining £1000 to be paid by instalments passing over a period of two years. The Rev. Vicar concluded with an earnest appeal to the meeting, and at its close the subscription amounted to several hundred pounds. We are happy to record this promising result, and hope the requisite sum for the completion of the Church will be raised within the ensuing fortnight.

The new Church is majestically situated, immediately adjoining a plot of ground laid out for Camden-square, in the rear of the Camden-road Villas, in the parish of St. Pancras. It is, certainly, one of the most picturesque ecclesiastical structures that have lately been raised in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The apex stone was laid very lately; and externally the Church now stands a memento of the indefatigable exertions of the Committee and those professionally engaged in its erection. It is, we believe, the first ecclesiastical structure built in this extensive parish since the appointment of the Rev. T. Dale to the vicarage; and we trust that he may witness all his labours for Church enlargement and provision crowned with equal success.

The Church of St. Paul is erected on land given by the Most Honourable the Marquis Camden, K.G., who has, moreover, together with the prebend of Cantelow, the Rev. T. Randolph, handsomely contributed towards its erection. Grants of money have been also given by the Church Building Societies, to whose prescribed ample recommendation and other instructions it is in conformation; but it depends, for the larger amount necessary to defray its expenditure, upon private subscriptions.

The building was commenced in July last; the usual ceremony attending the laying of the first stone being dispensed with, owing to the lateness of the season.

The edifice, in plan, consists of nave and aisles, with transepts; and chancel, vestry, and organ-loft over the latter. The tower is attached at the west end of the nave; and, though circumstances have occasioned the introduction of galleries in the aisles, the vista from east to west is preserved, and forms not the least interesting feature. The Church will accommodate between 1200 and 1300 individuals.

Messrs. Frederick W. Ordish and John Johnson, of John-street, Adelphi, are the architects; and Mr. Kelk, of South-street, is the builder.

Mr. G. H. LAKE has been appointed organist of St. Peter's, Walworth, a post occupied by Purkis, the celebrated performer on the Apollonicon, for twenty-three years.

THE Rev. T. T. Smith, M.A., Rector of Newhaven, formerly assistant preacher at the Temple Church, and Hulsean lecturer at the University of Cambridge, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Norwich to the vicarage of Wymondham, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Lord Bishop of Ely.

ON Saturday last, the Rev. Henry Hutton, M.A., son of the late General Hutton, of the Royal Artillery, grandson of the eminent mathematician, and late incumbent of Woburn, was inducted to the rectory of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, by the Rev. P. C. Nicholson, B.D., who has had charge of the parish during the interregnum.

the person to be named to her Majesty; for when the council had to make a choice, eight English, and an equal number of foreign architects were placed, in consequence of their advertisement, before them. At another meeting, the claims of each candidate were further considered; and the majority of votes



THE ROYAL GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY TO THE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.



being ascertained by ballot, it was resolved "that the Royal medal be awarded to Charles Robert Cockerell, Esq., R.A., Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy of Arts in London, member of the Royal Institute of France, &c., in

testimony of his distinguished merits as an architect."

Mr. Cockerell then very eloquently expressed how deeply he felt the gift with all the addition from the qualifications of the judges, which rendered it the highest reward of the profession; a reward the more remarkable as being the only medal in Europe devoted to their art solely, and tending to give thereto, in this country that pre-eminence, as the "Ars Regia," which it once had under the Freemasons, and which it so well deserved from the glory and advantage which it brought to the people. "The mighty man, and the man of war, the judge and the prophet, and the prudent and the ancient, the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counsellor and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent orator," was the estimate of the inspired writer. (Isaiah lii. 2, 3.)

A paper by Mr. Donaldson, hon. secretary, being a *resumé* of the great description of the new St. Isaac's Church, at St. Petersburg (of which we this week give a view and account), by its architect, the Chevalier H. L. August L. de Montferrand, honorary member, concluded the business of the meeting, which was most numerously attended.

We have given the two speeches at some length, as illustrating a very novel feature in the history of art in this country (Mr. Cockerell being a man of more than the middle age, and being excluded by a law of the Academy from being a member of the Institute), and these honours being hitherto confined to premiums from a society to younger members. Mr. Cockerell, it may be interesting to add, is the Surveyor to St. Paul's, and Architect to the Bank of England, and is well known by his literary and artistic productions, as well as by his buildings. (The very elegant new Sun Fire Office is one of the latest of his public edifices.) It is to be hoped the Institute and her Majesty may be always as fortunate in their choice, and that the donation may be annual.

MRS. C. KEAN, AS "VIOLA."

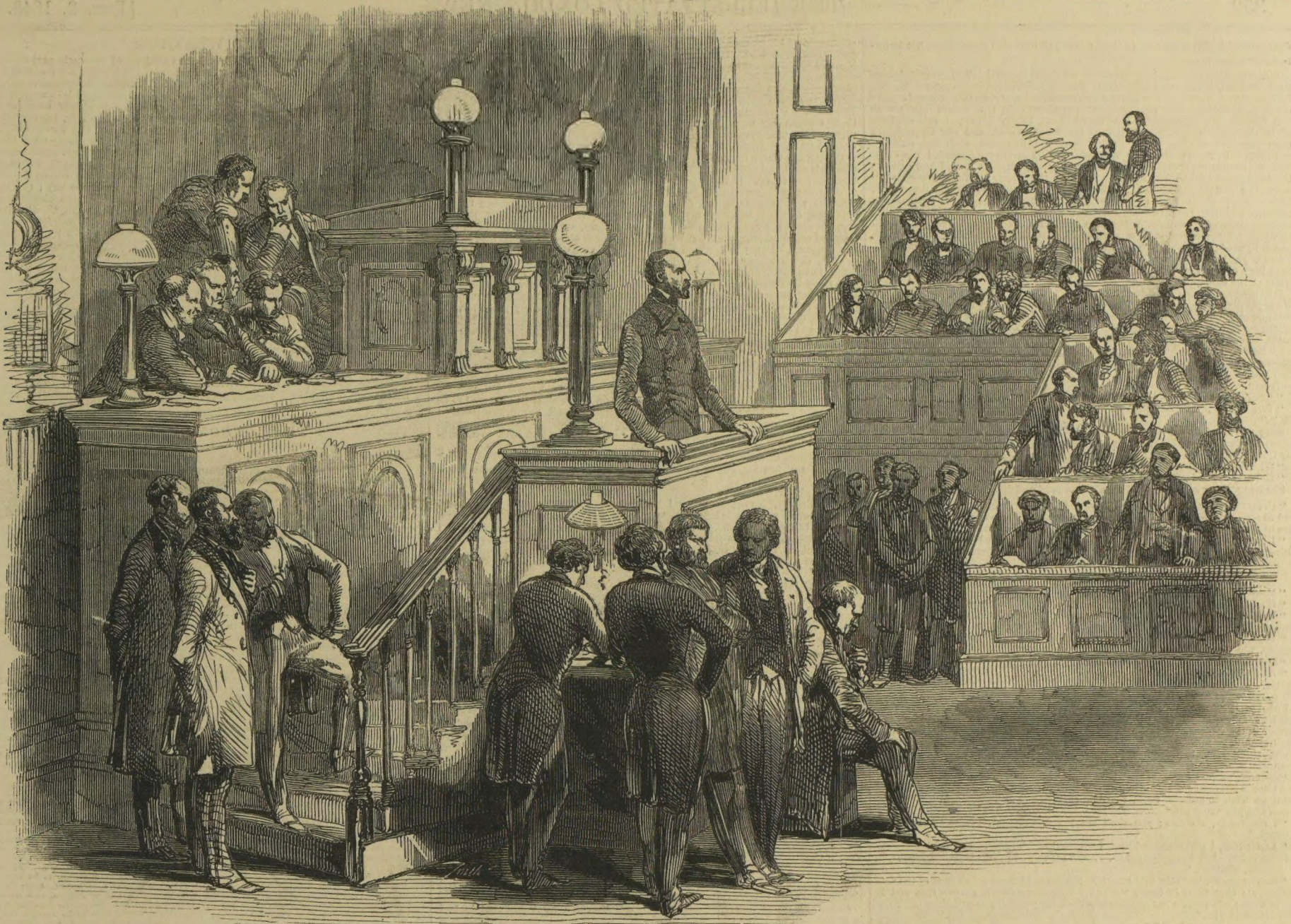
THE Shakspearean revival of "Twelfth Night," at the Haymarket Theatre, has proved pre-eminently attractive, in great measure by Mrs. Charles Kean's charmingly intellectual performance of *Viola*. Our artist has portrayed this very graceful impersonation, in the fourth scene of the second act, at the touching reply to the Duke:—

She never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek: she pined in thought,
And, with a green and yellow melancholy,
She sat like patience on a monument,
Smiling at grief.

It is, however, but justice to add that the *ensemble* of the performance of the play is entitled to high commendation.



MRS. CHARLES KEAN AS "VIOLA, IN "TWELFTH NIGHT," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.



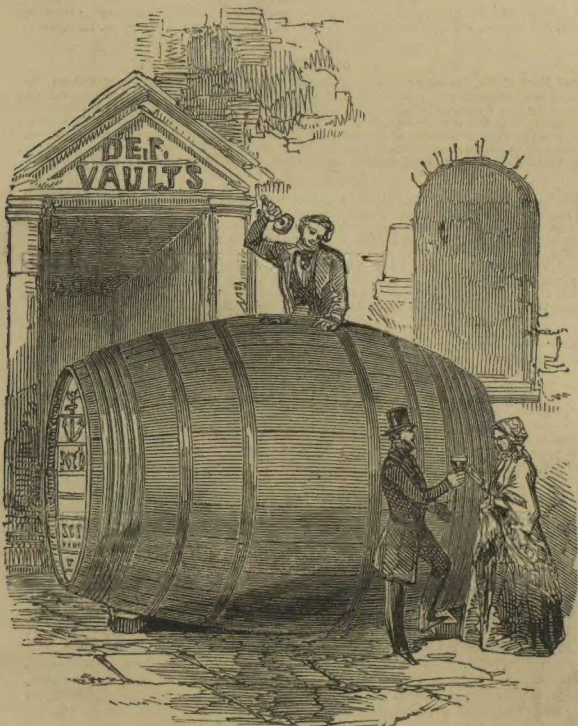
M. CAVAIGNAC IN THE TRIBUNE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

We have engraved the interior of the House of Assembly; showing Cavaignac in the tribune, at the moment that he turned towards Ledru-Rollin, and exclaimed, "Adressez moi des injures!"—the most striking point of the proceedings of Saturday last. Ample details will be found at page 338 of the present Number.

IMMENSE CASK OF PORT WINE.

This huge Cask, or Tonel, of Port Wine, shipped from Oporto by Mr. F. W. Cossens, of No. 4, Hart-street, Mark-lane, has just been landed in the St. Katherine's Docks, from the brig *Pezo da Regoa*, Captain Herbert; and its extraordinary size has excited considerable interest.

It has been long allowed by competent judges, that wine, of all fermented liquors, is the one that develops its high vinous character more fully in a large bulk, like the present, than it is possible for it to do in the casks (little more than one-sixth the size) usually employed for transmission to this country. To prove this, the present monster cask has been sent; and it is, we understand, the importer's intention to adopt this mode in future of transmitting to this country his most *recherché* wines.



LARGE TONEL OF PORT WINE.—(620 GALLONS.)

About six hundred and twenty gallons is supposed to be the contents of this tonel, and the value £650.

Those of our readers who may be curious can satisfy themselves by visiting the D E and F vault, St. Katherine's Docks.

MR. BARBER.—This gentleman, a solicitor, who, a few years since, was sentenced to transportation, with Fletcher and others, for alleged forgery of certain testamentary documents, and whose sentence has been recently reversed, and free pardon granted him, appeared on Saturday in the precincts of the Court of Common Pleas, Westminster, Mr. Sergeant Wilkins having been charged by him to make an application to the Court to have Mr. Barber replaced on the rolls. The novelty of hearing such an application or motion made attracted a considerable crowd to the court. In the course of the day, the Attorney-General entered, and had some conversation with Mr. Wilkins, after which the latter gentleman withdrew; and it was understood that, on consulting with Mr. Barber, he agreed to the postponement of the application until next term, or at least for the present.

JEROME PATUROT IN SEARCH OF THE BEST REPUBLIC.

ILLUSTRATED BY GAVARNI.

(Continued from page 333.)

The town had emancipated itself. The people had plucked the forbidden fruit—they knew their strength. For the future, this feeling reigned around us, and perverted the people who, before so quiet and so well disciplined,

no longer acknowledged any other power than their own. The disordered of the streets infected the manners. The excitement of the crossways engendered a taste for an idle life. To habits of industry succeeded walks and ceremonies in full daylight. Tumult and noise were its necessary accompaniments, and excited alarm in the wealthy and peaceful portion of the population. It protested at first, by isolating itself; then, when the agitation increased, it left the town. Hence ensued a new cause of uneasiness: business was paralysed, riches disappeared, the sources of labour were dry. Thus, matters grew worse by themselves among increasingly deteriorating prospects. The people evi-



THE MINISTER'S ANTE-CHAMBER.

dently fought with arms new to them; and had wounded themselves, not knowing how to use them.

But our Commissary had obtained what he desired. The revolutionary spirit reigned within our walls, and it was beyond his power to arrest it. He had invoked agitation; agitation answered. A club was opened. My clerk had become the most violent Republican in the place. The club had elected him president. This deed went to my heart; I retired from it in despair. The situation became more aggravated, and our Commissary even repented of his work, but it was too late—the club was stronger than he. Every evening, by way of relaxation, they demanded his head. The prefecture was assailed by threats, by injunctions it had not always the strength to repel. The abolition of taxes, the disorganisation of the *gendarmérie*, the general execution of all the clerks of indirect taxation was demanded. This rebellion of the wills even extended to acts; their receipts became uncertain, and the revenue was compromised. But on no point did the club exercise its power with greater boldness than on the chapter of dismissals. No exceptions, no mercy—the blow must fall. From the secret committees were issued lists of suspected persons, which the Commissary had only to sign. A Vehmische justice thus pervaded the administration, and reigned there. It might have been called a crusade against the officials, where the conquerors shared the spoils of the conquered.

One evening, after a walk in the country, I returned home; it was the time of our family dinner. The fresh air had enlivened me, and I looked with some pleasure on the modest repast spread before us. No one could surpass my wife in preparing things well and economically. I was about to enjoy the fruits of her cares, when some one asked to speak with me. He was brought in, and gives me a letter. "From the Commissary," he says, and goes. I open the official document without distrust. What have I to fear from the Government? Was I not secure by the purity and the date of my opinions? Malvina seemed less confident.

"Read," she said, impatiently; "read it."

"You will see," I replied, "they will have advanced me without my asking for it."

Strong in this belief, I began to read aloud, when, at the two first lines, surprise and alarm stopped me. A cloud obscured my eyes; the sound expired on my lips.

"What is it, Jerome?" said Malvina.

"Here," I replied, giving her the fatal paper.

She had greater self-command than I, and read as follows:—

"CITIZEN.—The mission of the Republic is to purge the administrative lists, and to strike out all names compromised under the fallen monarchy. Yours is one of them; it is one of the worst of the days of patronage.

"I have therefore decreed your dismissal, and granted your office to the citizen M—, whose Republican sentiments cannot be suspected.

"Health and Fraternity!

"THE COMMISSARY OF THE DEPARTMENT."

"M—!" I exclaimed, when I heard my successor's name. "He? my clerk?"

"Himself, Jerome. There it is in full, M—: it is not so difficult to read."

"It would make one doubt in the Republic," I replied, raising my indignant looks to Heaven.

"The reign of intrigues, Jerome; what did I tell you? Murder a man from behind, like the Italian bandits! That is like them."

"Such an outrage to me!" I said, indignantly.

"And why not, Jerome? What have you to complain of? You have the right to live. The country allows you that."

I dared not reply; her irony overwhelmed me. How could I defend myself? I had myself called down the thunder which struck me. I had pronounced myself for the Republic against the Monarchy, when the latter was standing and the former in the darkness of futurity. Yet the Monarchy had given me bread, and the Republic took it from me. What a grievous and distressing contradiction! I was struck dumb by it. Malvina did not strike people when they were down; she came to encourage me.

"Jerome," she said, "it is no use to give up: courage my friend, courage; the blow is hard, but it does not kill. Besides, you have two children, and I have no wish to present them to their fatherland; it feeds them too badly. Therefore you must act."

"I am ready, Malvina; you shall see if I don't speak boldly to the Commissary."

"As for him, I will manage him. I will make him move. But he is only an inferior saint. Let us apply higher. Shall I give you good advice, Jerome?"

"Speak, Malvina."

"Go to-morrow to Paris, and knock at the doors of these gentlemen of the Government; they must be pretty well off. I fancy we should agree—they and I. Go to them; tell them what has happened—what you have to complain of. They will attend to you."

"You think so, my love?"

"A Republican like you! an old one! a pure one! It is a rare bird with them; they haven't them by dozens. I repeat, they will be delighted to see you. They want clever men up there. You must go to-morrow, Jerome."

"If you wish it."

"And, as for this fat Commissary, never mind him; I will speak to him."

All objection was useless when Malvina had determined. Besides, she was right; it was our only resource. The dinner was sad, and the evening was spent in preparations for departure. My wife wished to accompany me to the coach to give me the last instructions; and, as she embraced me, she said:—

"Your situation or war: take no less than that—unless they offer you a better one."

"That is a matter of course."

"Above all, no wavering. And make the Provisional Government understand that I turn to them only on that condition. They may take it or leave it."

CHAPTER IV.

REPUBLICAN VIRTUES.

WHEN I arrived in Paris, I installed myself in the most modest hotel, which, however, I chose so that I was in the centre of my operations. From thence I could more easily go to places where my presence might be necessary. A delicate question was to know where to apply first. Before trying the members of the Government, it might be wise to sound those who influenced them, and to obtain their assistance. I determined to follow this plan.

Among the men whom the storm had raised, to their own astonishment, on to the steps of power, was one with whom I had once lived in close intimacy. We had entered on literary life together, and drunk of the same cup—of misfortune. It is true that events had separated us since then; but I did not doubt that he had remained faithful to the memories of our connexion. Besides, he had only a secondary name in the new calendar. His titles consisted of three unread volumes, wherein he had displayed the talent of others, and compiled for the benefit of the Republican dogmas.

My old friend lodged at one of the summits of the learned town, near the schools, and within reach of a library, whence he drew the elements of his book and of his dinner. His bachelor's hall was most simple and bare; but he filled it by his majesty, and decorated it by his importance. I cannot describe the

solemnity of his reception. He was no longer the same man: the Revolution had transformed him. He carried his head like a holy emblem, and wrapped himself in his dressing-gown with so much superiority, that it was impossible not to distinguish in his look and manners the influence of a revolution. I perceived it more by the reception he gave me, and by his wonderful speeches.

"Do not speak of it, my friend," he said. "I have not slept now for ten days. The country counts upon me to organise it. Ten have the power, and have not ideas enough for one. It's a Court of Confusion, Paturot; it is indeed. No plan, no unity of purpose; nothing great, nothing fitting. Heaven knows what would become of them if we did not help them. Fortunately, we are here."

During the whole hour of our interview nothing could destroy the good opinion this man had of himself. He incessantly recurred to what he had done and what he had to do. If the monarchy had vanished like April snow, it was in consequence of his works; if the Republic had been established without opposition, it was because he had philosophically and didactically proved its pre-eminence over all other forms of civilisation. Of the Government, one had thought too much of the revolutions of the heavens, to know anything of what happens on our earth; the other was of that class of old men who refuse to obey the sentence of age, and whom the people of Sumatra piously help to salt, pepper, and citron. He was an inexorable satirist, who excepted no name, no fame, from condemnation, and found no one to admire except himself.

In other circumstances these sketches from nature would have interested me, and the sight of this naïve self-esteem would have added to the enjoyment. But my business in Paris was more serious. I tried to bring back my protector, and to induce him to save me after having saved the empire.

But it was in vain to insist; I could only get vague promises; my man escaped from me when I thought I held him fast.

"Yes, my friend," he said, "we will think of that. But for to-day we must attend to the affairs of Berlin. The idea of that movement is mine, as a historical necessity."

Prussia carried away the speaker, and, for ten minutes, I could get nothing from him. He thought himself obliged to explain to me what he proposed to do with all the great and little margraves, the kingdoms, and the principedoms. I could scarcely stop him at last, as he was crossing the Elbe to invade Hanover.

"A few words to the minister from you," I said, to bring him back to his subject.

"Of course, of course," he replied, with the airs of a caliph; "I will think about it. But you see, Paturot, my anxiety just now—would you like to know it?"

"Most gladly," I said.

"It is Poland," he continued. "I don't yet know what we shall do with it. For my part, I am very lenient. Poland may rely upon me. There are ties, affinities, titles of friendship between her and France. It is a debt, and I would gladly pay it. It would be great to do what Napoleon did not do. But I am grieved to tell you that no one understands this question—no one. The great, the grand problem, is to separate the Slavonic from the Germanic element."

I did not think it necessary to wait for the resolution; my dose of patience and of resignation was exhausted. At the moment when my interlocutor commenced a definition of races, and prepared to show me the beauties of Panslavism, I rose, and took my hat. He was not moved, but followed on to the stairs to tell me that he would look after the position of the Transylvanians and the Bulgarians.

I had to renounce this mediation, and return to simpler means—to direct application. The subject was only a simple preparation for a supreme inquiry. Some explanations would suffice; were we not under a rule of truth and justice? This consciousness emboldened me; and I at once directed my steps to the hotel of the minister of the department. My plan was to speak frankly to him, and make him the arbitrator of my fate.

I arrived at the hotel of the minister with the hope, it must be confessed, of finding some compensation. But I was curious to know how these improvised sovereigns filled their parts. I imagined them at once simple and dignified, modest in exterior, and great in action: above all, original, and separated from the past by a wide abyss.

I was thinking this as I ascended the steps of the hotel, when a carriage drove rapidly out, and stopped at the entrance. The *ensemble* was perfect, with the finest horses, brilliant harness, and the choicest of liveries. To find anything so perfectly arranged, it was necessary to return to the traditions of the Court, and not even of the last. "What foreign ambassador is this?" thought I, drawing back respectfully. A gentleman in black stepped from the carriage; I recognised my minister. His secretary received from his hands a red morocco portfolio, and followed him as a mace-bearer would have done. The servants stood in line, and the guard presented arms. It was according to the strictest laws of ceremony. Oh! power of tradition, behold thy prodigies! Flag-stones are torn up, thrones fall: thou survivest thrones and flag-stones!

I ascended the stairs behind the glorious minister, and marvelled that he had in so short a time taken the manners and airs of office. Crowds of applicants filled the waiting-rooms; he crossed them with rare majesty and wonderful indifference. His look expressed impatience and disdain; he seemed annoyed at having so large a suite around him, and yet it was a necessary accessory. Who has a carriage has courtiers; all greatness must expiate. But the minister was not very ceremonious; he brutally dismissed the disappointed crowd. The audience was postponed, and the hall had to be cleared. Under the fallen *regime* these accidents were not rare, but there was at least some civility exercised. Since the Republic, the ushers thought it necessary to raise their voices to the height of events, and hide the faults of their origin by a borrowed rudeness. Thus they paid the wages of the Revolution.

For three consecutive days I presented myself at the minister's audience without being more fortunate. Under one pretext or another I was invariably put off. And yet more favoured applicants succeeded before me. They entered with hat on, and carried the entrance with unequalled boldness. Sometimes triumphant oaths crowned the work and assured its success. They had not the least manner nor respect, and spoke of the minister in familiar terms; and if he refused to see them, they even employed threats. It was shameful to be neglected for such fellows. Even their dress was unsuitable. Some wore a sword on a citizen's dress, others a red scarf. Some turned the waiting-room into a smoking-room, and only consented to give up the cigar at the door of the closet. And yet they neglected us for them.

Among the unfortunate beings doomed to the same fate as I, I had remarked an old man, hale and hearty yet, whose perseverance struck me. Misfortune familiarises people, and we were soon friends. Conversations in whispers helped us to pass the time, and my interlocutor enlivened them by his sallies.

"The continuation in the next number," he generally said, when the usher announced our dismissal.

Thus we took our time patiently, and revenged ourselves by innocent epigrams.

"Neighbour," I said to him one day, "the measure is filled. Three blows is too much."

"Certainly, most others would give it up," he replied, with unchanged calmness.

"A regular siege would take less time," I said. "Is there no way of beginning the assault?"

"I know one," said my friend, gravely.

"Bah! And why don't you speak? We should be out of our embarrassment then."

"Because the plan is extreme."

"Extreme or not, we have no longer to choose. My patience is exhausted; and yours?"

"Mine also. Then listen. When you leave this, you must try to get a drummer."

"A drummer?"

"Yes. I shall somewhere get a flag (it is not a rare article), a standard, and perhaps a standard-bearer."

"And then?"

"You must come with your drummer, I with my banner. You must have the drum beaten; I cry '*Vive la République*!' and we enter. This is called a demonstration. A revolutionary minister cannot resist it."

He was right; we had witnessed several audiences with drummers. A little noise, and we would be sure of admittance. The heroism of the moment was described in few words; give way to the strong, crush the weak. Whoever reigned, the recipe was simple—a drummer and a flag!

"On Friday, gentlemen," said the usher, breaking up the audience.

"Friday for the others, but now for me," cried a person who just arrived, and victoriously crossed the room.

"For you as well as for the others, Monsieur Oscar," replied the impassable official.

At the name of Oscar I turned quickly. The name found an echo in my former life. It was my painter. Time had scarcely touched him: only a few white hairs were mixed with his orange beard. By a simultaneous and almost sympathetic movement he looked at me.

"Oh," he exclaimed, "my dear Paturot! You here, and I not now! Come," he added, drawing me away, "let me know at least what breeze blows you here."

In vain I tried to escape; I was obliged to follow him.

(To be continued.)

FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION IN EDINBURGH.—An association similar to those lately formed in Liverpool and other English towns, for the promotion of economy and reform in national financial affairs, is in course of being instituted in Edinburgh. The association (of which Mr. William Chambers is at present acting as secretary) already comprises a long list of influential names, belonging to almost all parties; and it is intended, in a few days, to hold a public meeting and enter on the work.

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES.—The Paris journals state that the representatives were assailed on all sides by requests for tickets of admittance to the Assembly on Saturday, to hear the debate on the accusation of General Cavaignac. One of them, M. Th. Raynal, received 115 letters, each demanding an admittance; of these, the writers did not even pay the postage; to defray which, M. Raynal was put to the expense of seventeen francs. An Englishman is said to have offered some official sub five guineas for an admittance, which was refused.

EXPORT OF GRAIN FROM WALLACHIA.—Notice has been received at Lloyd's that the Wallachian Government had officially announced its intention to prohibit the exportation of grain from the principality on and after the 13th ult. (November). The British Ambassador, in his communication on the subject, expresses his hopes "that the representations which have been made will prevent any kind of retroaction in the measure, and that British merchants will have the full benefit of any contracts which they may have already entered into for the exportation of grain from Wallachia."

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been variable; at the early part the air passed from the E. and N., and the temperature of the air was low; and at the latter part the air has passed from the S. and S.W., and the temperature of the air has been high. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the sky was mostly free from cloud during the day, and it was chiefly overcast in the morning, and again at night; at the latter time some rain fell; the direction of the wind was S.S.E., and the average temperature of the air was 47°. Friday, the sky was chiefly covered by cloud before noon, and mostly clear after this time; the direction of the wind was N.N.W., and the average temperature of the air was 37°. Saturday, the sky was free from clouds nearly till noon, and it was overcast afterwards; the direction of the wind was chiefly S., and the average temperature of the air was 36°. Sunday was a fine day; the sky was, upon an average, three-fourths covered by thin clouds; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 50°. Monday, with the exception of a short time after noon, during which the clouds were broken, the sky was overcast; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 45°. Tuesday, the sky was clear for a short time during the evening, and overcast for the most part at other times; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 47°. Wednesday, the sky was overcast; the wind was strong; its direction was W.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 54°; and that for the week ending this day was 45°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings of each day:—

Thursday, Nov. 23	the highest during the day was 54 deg., and the lowest was 41 deg.
Friday, Nov. 24	44 deg. 30 deg.
Saturday, Nov. 25	46 deg. 28 deg.
Sunday, Nov. 26	56 deg. 45 deg.
Monday, Nov. 27	51 deg. 39 deg.
Tuesday, Nov. 28	54 deg. 40 deg.
Wednesday, Nov. 29	57 deg. 51 deg.

Blackheath, Thursday, November 30th, 1848.

J. G.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 28.

BANKRUPTS.

S BARROW, Hulme, Lancashire, plasterer. J CANN, Exeter, baker. SUSAN DAY Berkeley, Gloucestershire, coal dealer. J DENTON, Dunston, Lancashire, hat manufacturer. J FAULKNER, Manchester, coach lace manufacturer. M GOOD, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, linen draper. W JONES, Beckford-row, Walsworth, grocer. T JORDAN, St Peter's-square, Hammersmith, brickmaker. W LILLEY, Albert-road, Peckham, shipowner. R W OPEN-SHAW, Birkhead, Cheshire, wine merchant. J OIRME, Boodle-cum-Linacre, Lancashire, hotel-keeper. W ROBERTS, Burnham, Buckinghamshire, apothecary. W SIMMONS, Marbury, Lancashire, innkeeper. B TAYLOR, Clifton, Bristol, stockbroker. E TUCKER, Nicholas-lane, City, dealer in shares. ELIZABETH WIDDOWSON, Princes-place, Clapham-road, lodging-house-keeper. C WOOD, Leeds, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

C MILLS, Elmbank, shipowner. L MORRIS, J MORRIS, and I MORRIS, Glasgow, importers of fancy goods.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 1.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Ebenezer Brown, Esq., Doctor of Medicine, to be Colonel Surgeon for her Majesty's Forces and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

WHITEHALL, NOV. 15.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Edward Bryant Gooding, of Bridgewater, in the county of Somerset, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 1.

7th Dragoon Guards: Capt J T Liston to be Paymaster, vice T Smales. 12th: Staff Surgeon of the Second Class G Anderson to be Surgeon, vice J T Tighe. 14th: Lieut C W Thompson to be Captain, vice Longfield; Cornet W D Boyd to be Lieutenant, vice Thompson; J Vansittars to be Cornet, vice Boyd.

6th Foot: Assist-Surg J W Mostyn, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Duncan; 7th: Capt A F Wallace to be Captain, vice Henderson. 10th: Capt W Fenwick to be Major, vice Mountzambert; Lieut H A Hollinsworth to be Captain, vice Fenwick; Cadet F B Sandwith to be Ensign. 11th: Ensign R W Cardiff to be Lieutenant, vice Bewes. 12th: Lt Osborn to be Ensign, vice Cardiff. 12th: Assist-Surg W Duncan to be Surgeon, vice W. Robertson, M.D. 16th: Lieut J W Bostock to be Lieutenant, vice James. 21st: Lieut F Holland to be Captain, vice Andrews; Second Lieut W T M'Grigor to be First Lieutenant, vice Holland; G J B Bartelot to be Second Lieutenant, vice M'Grigor; Lieut J P Stuart to be Adjutant, vice Holland. 26th: Capt W H Spoden to be Captain, vice Wallace. 29th: Lieut J T James to be Lieutenant, vice Bostock. 32nd: Major H V Brooke to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Patoun; Captain J W Case to be Major, vice Brooke; Lieutenant A G Brine to be Capt, vice Case; Ensign W Case to be Major, vice Brine; J A Short to be Ensign, vice Swinburn; Colour-Sergeant J Giddings to be Quartermaster, vice Taylor. 37th: Second Lieut W Baker to be Ensign, vice Lamert. 50th: Lieut H E Galton to be Lieutenant, vice O'Molony. 60th: Lieut H A O'Molony to be Lieutenant, vice Galton. 68th: Ensign D R Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Pym; Gent Cadet H H Faget to be Ensign, vice Ross. 71st: Lieut J Horne to be Adjutant, vice Price. 74th: Ensign J G Fox to be Lieutenant, vice Mahony; F Hardy to be Ensign, vice Fox. 80th: Gent Cadet C Rice to be Ensign, vice Short. 82nd: Acting Assist-Surg A L Adams, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Webster. 83rd: Lieut C W Auston to be Captain, vice Woodgate; Ensign W M Molony to be Lieutenant, vice Auston; R T Sweeney to be Ensign, vice Molony. 98th: Ensign R Clancy to be Lieutenant, vice Knox; T Templeman to be Ensign, vice Clancy. 10th: Lieut R Bagnall to be Captain, vice Gray; Ensign G F Lamert, to be Second Lieutenant, vice W Baker.

STAFF.—Lieut-Col W J D'Urban to be Deputy Quartermaster General to the Forces serving in North America, vice Lieut-Col F A M Fraser; Lieut-Col H J French to be Deputy Quartermaster General to the Forces serving in the Windward and Leeward Islands, vice Lieut-Col D'Urban.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Surgeon G M Webster M.D., to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Anderson; Acting Assistant-Surgeon N H Stewart M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Mostyn.

BREVET.—Capt Sir R C Shakespear to be Major in the Army in the East Indies; Capt H T Combe to be Major in the Army in the East Indies.

MEMORANDUM.—The removal of Lieut G Swaby from the 18th to the 96th Foot, on the 18th August, 1848, has been cancelled.

ADMIRALTY, NOV. 30.

NAVAL MEDALS.—NOTICE.—It is requested that claims for a Naval Medal, according to the forms shown in the *Gazette* of the 7th of June last, be forthwith sent to the Admiralty. It is not at present intended to limit the time for receiving applications, but it is desirable they should be sent in by the 15th of December, 1848.

W. A. B. HAMILTON.

BANKRUPTS.

E PINDER, High-street, Camden-town, chemist. W STEVENS, Acton-street, Gray's-shin-road, builder. J PETERSON, Mount-street, Lambeth, shoemaker. J PARSONS, Shenstone, Nottingham, purse manufacturer. J HOGG, Walcot, Somersetshire, draper. E PRICE, Bristol, soda-water manufacturer. T COOKE, Liverpool, warehouse-keeper. J WRIGHT, South Shields, banker. M DAVISON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper. R BEARD, Herne Bay, coal dealer. E ROUGHTON, Guillaume, Botley, Southampton, coal-merchant. F W M COLLINS and A REYNOLDS, Charter-house-square, Aldersgate-street, engravers. C STORY, jun, High-street, Bow, and High-street, Poplar, hatter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W and J DODDS, Glasgow, cordage-manufacturers. R STIRLING, Edinburgh, victualler. J SCOTT, Edinburgh, woollen manufacturer. W GRAHAM and Co, Glasgow, merchants.

BIRTHS.

At Fort Neuf, Corfu, the lady of Major King, 36th Regiment, of a son.—At Nassau, Bahamas, the wife of the Rev G J Handford, M. of a son.—At Ringhall Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev S Charles, of a son.—At the Vicarage, Rickmansworth, the wife of Arthur Hodgson, Esq., of a son.—In Queen Anne-street, the wife of the Rev Charles Baring, of a son.—The wife of Edwin Lankester, M.D., 22, Old Burlington-street, London, of twin daughters.—At Walmer, the wife of the Rev W B Holland, of a daughter.—The wife of Thomas Platt, Esq., of Hampstead and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Edinburgh, Robert Christie, Esq., Bengal Medical Establishment, to Susanna Henrietta Agnes, second daughter of the late Major James Pearson, Hon East India Company's service, Bengal.—At St Thomas's Church, Stamford-hill, the Rev Henry Robinson Wadmore, vice, Bengal.—At St Thomas's Church, Stamford-hill, to Emily, second daughter of Mr youngest son of James Wadmore, Esq., of Upper Clapton, the Rev Edward Spencer, M.A., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and domestic chaplain to the Earl of Ellesmere, to Mary, only daughter of the late J Williams, Esq., of Redditch, Worcestershire.—At York, Burkhard Von Schmeling, Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Guards of his Majesty the King of Prussia, to Araminta Mary, younger daughter of Thomas Price, Esq., of Clementhorpe.

DEATHS.

At Cadiz, on the 3rd November, Robert Sebastian White, Esq., of that city.—At Parker's-row, Bermondsey, the Rev Peter Butler, in the 49th year of his age.—The Hon Adolphus F Capel, in his 35th year.—At his residence, New-street, Spring-gardens, Sir John Barrow, Bart, late Secretary of the Admiralty, in the 85th year of his age.—At Malta, Major-General Tombs, of the Hon East India Company's Service, Bengal Cavalry, aged 71.—In Norfolk-Tombs, Brighton, aged 16, Arthur Lewis, son of the late Captain Claude A Roberts and his widow.—At Long Langton, near Blandford, Dorset, George Crose, Esq., aged 79, formerly a surgeon in the Royal Dragoons.—At Bankfield, vale of Todmorden, Yorkshire, Richard, youngest son of the Rev Jeremiah Gilpin, A.M., vicar of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.

SERVICE OF PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES BY POST.—General Post-Office, Nov. 27, 1848.—Parliamentary Notices may, in future, be forwarded through the Post-Office under the following regulations:—1. The words "Parliamentary Notice" must be legibly printed on the face of the letter; and, in order to secure the speedy return of any notices which may be undelivered, the name and address of the solicitor issuing such parliamentary notice should also be legibly printed or written on the face of the letter. 2. These notices must be posted on or before the 12th December, at the General Post-Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, in London; or the General Post-Office in Edinburgh; or the General Post-Office in Dublin; or at the chief post-office at one or other of the following towns—England and Wales: Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter, Lincoln, Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Shrewsbury—Scotland: Aberdeen, Glasgow, Inverness—Ireland: Athlone, Belfast, Cork. 3. The postage chargeable on these notices must be prepaid by stamps, and the registration fee of 6d. on each notice must be paid in the usual manner. 4. The notices must be delivered at the window of the post-office, accompanied with duplicate lists of the addresses; the letters being arranged for the convenience of comparison in the order of the list. These lists will be examined by the postmaster or person in attendance at the window of the office at which they may be posted, and if each list correspond with the addresses, the postmaster, or person in attendance at the window, will sign every sheet of each list, and stamp it with his day-stamp in use at the time the notice shall be delivered to him. The postmaster, or person in attendance at the window, will then return one of the duplicate lists to the party who brings the letters. 5. The hours for receiving the said notices are to be the same as those already fixed for the registry of ordinary letters. 6. If the notices are presented at such an hour as to interfere with the ordinary duties of the office, the postmaster may appoint any other time within the next twenty-four hours for receiving the same, provided that such arrangement does not delay the posting of the "Notices" beyond the 12th December. In this last case, however, the postmaster will receive the "Notices" with the "Duplicate Lists" into his care, and immediately fixing his day-stamp thereto, will appoint a convenient time within the next twenty-four hours for the party to attend at their examination. 7. The solicitor, or party posting the notices, should, if possible, arrange on the day before with the postmaster as to the most convenient time for posting the notices, and inform the postmaster of the probable number.





PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

THE ADELPHI is, we expect, just at present doing better than any other theatre in London. Mr. O. Smith's *Prospero*, in the new burlesque, being pronounced a very fine performance, if not altogether an 'interpretation' (as the new critical word goes) of Shakspeare's character. And when the audience have, in addition, to laugh for a full hour at Mr. Wright, in "Slasher and Crasher," it is wonderful how they eventually survive.

We have engraved one of the most striking scenes in the new burlesque, in which *Prospero* (Smith), and *Ferdinand* (Miss Woolgar), are in the ascendant; and the lofty magician has just exercised the potency of his wand.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

THE Winter Fashions have completely set aside the autumnal *toilettes*. We have no longer to entertain our readers with the *élégantes* who are preparing for balls and parties, but with walking dresses. Simple garments of cloth, cashmere, and sometimes of velvet, are worn for the morning. Nearly all are short, rather scanty, though not tight to the figure; they have sleeves, and a small collar to stand up or lie down. The great fancy for the moment is the *var-dessus* of

cloth, carmelite, chesnut, or snuff-brown; they are trimmed with gimp, &c.: they are also furnished with little pockets on each side, for pocket-book or handkerchief.

For *toilettes habillées*, rich velvet or satin cloaks are made; they are trimmed with embroidery, gimp, fringe, and often with lace. Very pretty mantles with sleeves, ornamented with braid and lace, are much admired. They are fastened up the front by small buttons, attached with little gimp buckles.

For morning calls, a great many pelisses of plain stuff are made, crossed in front, with a sash slightly drawn, and closed by a small buckle. At the edge of the bodice and skirt there is a trimming of the same material, cut or festooned; in the centre of which are buttons or pebbles, joined together by a small chain. Velvet buttons, or those of silk, fortunately take the place of *boutons à pierre*, and are decidedly of better taste, though less attractive. For *toilette*, dresses of very rich damask *pèlerine*, with wide stripes separated by beautiful wreaths brocaded in two colours, are worn by ladies of high fashion. The bodices are uniformly worn high, though rather open up the front. The skirts are still made very full, but they are shorter; the hem should be at least five or six inches wide. As a *toilette de fantaisie négligée*, plaid or striped silks are worn, with sleeves and bodices on the cross. Nearly all these *toilette* dresses are decorated with *galons*, be it buttons, braid, or gimp; and the sleeves

are nearly all open at the wrist, so as to allow large puffs to escape. To *robes négligées*, embroidered muslin puffs are added; to those of cloth, simple cambric; and to *robes habillées*, a puffing of lace.

The new bonnet shapes are very *distingués*. The pokes are round, the ears long, meeting under the chin, the crowns round, and the curtains not too full. Many bonnets are made of satin and velvet combined. The poke and the curtain are trimmed with a thick *rouleau*. The feathers are arranged *en bouquets* on the side, very low, the point falling to the edge of the curtain. Very rich shaded flowers are worn in dress bonnets, placed very high, and in the interior mixed with blonde lace the same colour as the bonnet. This lace has a very becoming appearance. There is much whispered about new *toilettes de bals*, destined to make a great show in the *monde élégant*.

THE LATE SIR JOHN BARROW.

SIR JOHN BARROW (whose sudden death we announced in our Journal of last week) was born on the 19th of June, 1764, in a small cottage at the village of Dragleybeck, near Ulverston, North Lancashire. He has himself thus described his early years:—"I was the only child of Roger and Mary Barrow. Their cottage had been in my mother's family nearly 500 years, and had descended to her aunt, who lived in it to the age of 80, and in it my mother died at the advanced age of 90. The only scholastic education I received was at the Town Bank Grammar-School, under the Rev. William Tyson Walker, curate of the parish church, and an excellent classical scholar, educated at Trinity College, Dublin. I was entered when in my eighth year, continued under his instruction until my thirteenth, when I had advanced to the head of the school, having read Homer, and Xenophon's 'Anabasis,' Livy, Horace, Virgil, &c. From an old

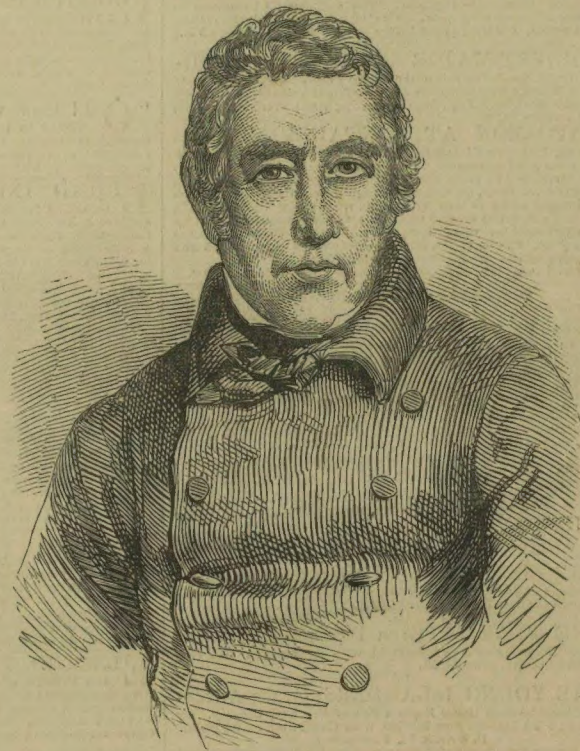
gentleman, who, being a sort of perambulating preceptor, used to pay his annual visit of about three months, I received instruction in those branches of mathematics which are most easily attained under a master, such as algebra, fluxions, conic sections—Euclid needed no master: and I very soon had an opportunity of acquiring the practical application of many of the theorems and problems to the common purposes of life."

At this early age Barrow was engaged in taking a survey of Colonel Braddyll's estates in Yorkshire, and acquired so much knowledge of the theodolite, and the several mathematical instruments, then and subsequently, that, on arriving in London some years after, he drew up and published a small treatise to explain the practical use of them; this, says he, "being my first introduction to the press, for which I obtained £20, and was not a little delighted to send my first-fruits to my mother."

Sir John Barrow embarked in life at Liverpool, as a superintendent and clerk at an iron-foundry; in this situation he remained for two years, when he quitted it for a voyage to Greenland in a whaler, where he had some initiation in practical navigation and the duties of a seaman.

Sir John's next employment was as mathematical teacher at Dr. James's academy, Greenwich. From this service he was, through the interest of Sir George Staunton, who was Secretary to the Embassy, appointed on the effective list of Lord Macartney's suite, as "Comptroller of the Household," and nominally, in that capacity, proceeded with his patron to China. On his Lordship's return and appointment to the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir John accepted the office of private secretary to his Lordship, and embarked with him for the seat of his government in January, 1797; and after a severe and very perilous, as well as very laborious voyage, he returned to England, on the evacuation of the Cape in 1803.

Of his services at the Cape during Lord Macartney's governorship, some idea may be formed from Sir John's own statement:—"Between the 1st of July, 1796, and the 18th of January, 1797, I had traversed every part of the colony of



THE LATE SIR JOHN BARROW.

the Cape of Good Hope, and visited the several countries of the Kaffirs, the Hottentots, and the Boesjesmen, performing a journey exceeding three thousand miles on horseback, on foot, and very rarely in a covered waggon, and full one-half of the distance as a pedestrian. During the whole time (with the exception of a few nights passed at the droosy-house of Graaff Reynot) I never slept under a roof, but always in my waggon, and in the cot that I brought with me in the good ship *Trusty* from England."

In 1804 Sir John Barrow was appointed second Secretary of the Admiralty this office he held until 1806, and was re-appointed in 1807.

"From this day, the 8th of April, 1807, to the 28th of January, 1845," says Sir John, "I continued, without intermission, as Second Secretary of the Admiralty, when I retired, having completed altogether, from my first appointment in that capacity, forty years, under twelve or thirteen several naval administrations, Whig and Tory, including that of the Lord High Admiral, his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence; having reason to believe that I have given satisfaction to all and every one of those naval administrations: and I am happy in the reflection that I have experienced kindness and attention from all."

As an author, Sir John Barrow has been as successful as he has been industrious; and it may be said of him that he has not penned a line which has not tended to some good and useful purpose.

Sir John Barrow was created a Baronet in 1835. He married in 1798 the daughter of Peter John Treüter, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope, member of the Court of Justice, who survives him. He has left three sons—George Barrow, of the Colonial-office, who succeeds to the Baronetcy, married to the daughter of William Pennell, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker; John, one of the senior clerks at the Admiralty, and head of the Record-office; and Peter Barrow. He has also left two daughters, the eldest of whom has within the last few days lost her husband, Lieut-Col. Robert Barry.

The autobiography of Sir John Barrow, it will be recollected, was published last year; and from this source the substance of the above details has been derived. It presents, from first to last, a very interesting example of the success of a most energetic mind.

AMERICAN papers announce the death of Colonel Mackenzie Frazer, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Forces in Canada. The unexpected death of this officer, who has been for years in Canada, has caused much regret among his numerous friends. He was married to the daughter of the late Sir Charles Bagot, and is said to have been the hero of a scene described in "Harry Lorrequer," during the occupation of Paris by the allies in 1815, in which a British officer severely punished a French military bully, who insulted him in one of the *cafés* of that city. Colonel Frazer was a man of stalwart form and gigantic stature, and well calculated for the hero of such a scene.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.—According to accounts just received from Batavia, a terrific eruption recently took place of the volcano Kioet, which had been inactive for a great number of years. This unfortunate event spread desolation and death throughout the province of Passaroran, one of the most fertile and salubrious districts of Borneo. The eruption was preceded by frequent but irregular detonations, which were heard at a very considerable distance. For several leagues round the volcano, the sky appeared covered with black clouds, which produced the thickest darkness in mid-day; showers of burning cinders were thrown up from the crater, which fell within an hour afterwards on the surrounding country, burning to cinders the crops, carbonising the plantations, and rendering the most luxuriant plains in the world an arid desert. At the same time torrents of burning lava rushed from the sides of the volcano, and inundated the delightful district of Kedirie, enveloping in its waves the farms and villages, as well as the cattle and men who were surprised and overtaken by it.



SCENE FROM THE NEW BURLESQUE OF "THE ENCHANTED ISLE," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.